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EXTRACT OF BEEF.
The purest, richest, and best flavour. Try it against all or any of the others. In usual sized pots.
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A valuable adjunct in cooking, a boon to dyspeptics.
"I am of opinion that Kemmerich's Peptone of Beef is not only a highly nutritious article of food, but one which is specially adapted for weak digestive organs."—John Clark, Ph.D., F.C.S., Public Analyst City of Glasgow. 11 Dec. 89.
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HOTEL
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Is AVAILABLE for LADIES and GENTLEMEN NOT RESIDING in the HOTEL. SEPARATE TABLES for LARGE or SMALL PARTIES may be ENGAGED in ADVANCE. HIGHEST CLASS CUISINE, FINEST WINES, and VERY BEST ATTENDANCE.
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No. 7779.—Vol. L. *SATURDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 22, 1890.* *Price One Penny.*

TO-NIGHTS ENTERTAINMENTS.

DRURY LANE (The National Theatre).
EVERY EVENING, at 7.15, and EVERY MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and SATURDAY at 1.30 AUGUSTUS HARRIS'S Pantomime, JACK AND THE BEANSTALK, produced on a scale of splendour surpassing in magnificence the displays offered to the public by Mr. AUGUSTUS HARRIS in previous years, and performed by a Company of Comedians each of whom is an acknowledged attraction in himself—Messrs. Nicholls, Lena, Lauri, Jun., Griffiths Brothers, Conquest, Inc., Leopold Brothers, Adcock, Pierce (Clown), and Campbell; Misses Vernon, Faudelle, Hewitt, Abora, Clay, and Duggan. Box-office open from 10 a.m. all day.

HAYMARKET THEATRE.
(Lessee and Manager, Mr. H. BERNARD TREE.)
TO-NIGHT, at 8.30, A MAN'S SHADOW, by ROBERT BUCHANAN. Mr. TREE as LAROQUE and LUY-BSAN. Messrs. Fernandez, Allerton, W. L. Abingdon, W. H. Rowan, Allan, Hargreaves, Tapping, Gurney, Harwood; Mrs. Insa Neilson, Miss Minnie Terry, Miss Norreys, and Mrs. Tree. At 7.45, GOOD FOR NOTHING; Miss Norreys. Doors open 8.30. Box-office open 10 till 5. The Circle further extended to 6d. Gallery 1s.
MATINEE of A MAN'S SHADOW TO-DAY (Saturday) and SATURDAY NEXT, at 2.30.

LYCEUM THEATRE.
(Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. HENRY IRVING.)
THE DEAD HEART—A Story of the French Revolution. TO-NIGHT at Eight o'clock (125th night). Mr. Henry Irving, Mr. Bancroft, Mr. Stirling, Mr. Richton; Miss Phillips, and Miss Ellen Terry. Box office (Mr. J. Hurst) open daily 10 to 5. Seats can also be booked by letter or telegram. Carriages, 10.45.—LYCEUM

CRITERION THEATRE.
(Lessee and Manager, Mr. CHARLES WYNDHAM.)
THIS EVENING, at 8.30, OUR BOYS. Mr. David James, Mr. Leonard Boyne, Mr. Arthur Elwood, Mr. E. W. Gardiner; Mesdames Olga Brandon, E. Brunton, F. Frances, E. Vining. Preceded by, at 7.30, SWEETHEART. GOOD-BYE. Messrs. Scott Buist, H. Esmond, G. Stanton, L. Chapuy; Mesdames E. Terriss, E. Brunton, S. Vining. Doors open at 7.30. N.B.—MATINEE of OUR BOYS TO-DAY (Saturday), at 2.30. Doors open at 2 o'clock.

GAIETY THEATRE.
TO-NIGHT, at 8 punctually, BRIC BLAS AND THE BLASE ROUE. Miss Ellen Farren, Miss Marion Hood, Miss Sylvia Grey, Miss Linda Verner, Miss Blanche Massey, and Miss Lesly Lind; Mr. Fred Leslie, Mr. Fred Storey, Mr. Dalton Somers. Doors open at 7.30.

TERRY'S THEATRE.
(Proprietor and Lessee, Mr. EDWARD TERRY.)
Manager, Mr. Miss GRAHAME.
TO-NIGHT, at 9, NEW LAMPS FOR OLD. Messrs. W. S. Penley, Bernard Gould, W. Lestocq, and F. Kerr; Mesdames Cissy Grahame, Houston, and Gertrude Kingston. At 8.15 THE PACTING OF THE WAYS. Messrs. Edmund Lyall, A. Gifford, Heen Lawson, Rose Dearing, Oscar Adye, and J. Nelson. Doors open at 8. Carriages at 11. Box Office open 10 till 5. Acting Manager, Mr. H. T. BRICKWELL.

TOOLE'S THEATRE.
TO-DAY at 3 and TO-NIGHT, at 8, THE BUNGALOW, by FRED HORNER. The greatest success of modern times. Received with roars of laughter and thunders of applause. At 2.15 and 8.15. HUDA. Doors open 2 and 7.45. MORNING PERFORMANCE EVERY WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 2.15. Doors open at 2.

ADELPHI THEATRE.
A. and S. GATTI, Sole Proprietors and Managers.)
THIS EVENING, at 8.0, LONDON DAY BY DAY. Immense success. *Daily Telegraph*. Mr. George Alexander, Messrs. Marius, O. Haverly, C. J. L. Shine, Lionel Rignold, W. L. Abingdon, Theo. Babear, M. Bodo, H. Cowell, James East, W. Norton, E. Northcote, &c.; Mesdames Alma Murray, Mary Rorke, Kate James, Charlotte Elliot, and Clara Jecks. Doors open at 7.0. THE MARRIED BACHELOR at 7.30.

VAUDEVILLE THEATRE.
(Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. THOMAS THORNE.)
THIS EVENING at 8, CLARISSA. Mr. Thomas Thorne. Messrs. T. B. Thalberg, Cyril Maude, Oswald Yorke, J. S. Blythe, Horbury, F. Grove, F. Gillmore, and Fred Thorne; Mesdames Worsley, Mary Gulnac, G. Owen, L. Bryer, F. Wemyss, Lily Hanbury, Ida Banister, &c. MATINEE of CLARISSA TO-DAY (Saturday), at 2.30.

THE GLOBE THEATRE.
(Lessee and Manager Mr. F. R. BENSON.)
EVERY EVENING at 8 (Tuesday and Saturday excepted), A MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM, with the Mendelssohn Incidental Music—Messrs. Brydone, Major, Benson, Ross, Howard, Athol Forde, Hood, Wolf, Phillips, Fenton, Greenville Smart, Anderson, Gray, Ferrar, Denis, Considine, Townsend, Woolgar Melton, Mitchelmore. MATINEES EVERY WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 2.30. N.B.—LAST TWO PERFORMANCES of THE TAMING OF THE SHREW NEXT THURSDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS at 8.

PRINCESS'S THEATRE.
MASTER AND MAN.
TO-NIGHT at 7.45, Henry Arthur Jones and George R. Sims' powerful play, MASTER AND MAN, in which the following popular artists will appear:—Messrs. Henry Neville, J. H. Barnes, Leonard Outram, Sidney Howard, Sidney Brough, Dalton, Bassett Roe, Fred Shepherd, George Dabrel, E. Mayeur, R. Webster Lawson; Miss Isabel Bateman, Miss Grace Hawley, and Miss Pelby Bateman. Doors open 7.15. Commence 7.45. Box-office (Mr. A. Frye) open daily from 10 till five. Seats at all the libraries.

PRINCE OF WALES' THEATRE.
(Lessee and Manager, Mr. HORACE SEDGER.)
TO-DAY, at 2.30 and 8.30, CAMP, Miss Phyllis Broughton, Milne, Arnold, and Miss Camelot d'Orville; Messrs. C. Hayden Coffin, Joseph Tapley, Henry Ashley, Frederick Wood, Albert James, T. A. Wade, A. L. Benton, and Harry Monkhouse. Preceded at 7.30 by ALL ABROAD. Matinee Performance EVERY SATURDAY at 2.30. Telephone No. 2,702.

GARRICK THEATRE.
(Lessee and Manager, Mr. JOHN HARE.)
THIS EVENING, at 8, A PAIR OF SPECTACLES. Mr. John Hare, Mr. C. Groves, Mr. E. Cathcart, Mr. S. Brough, Mr. G. Bodworth, Mr. R. H. Speight, Mr. R. Harding, Mr. Barnes, Miss Phoebe Hosford, Miss F. Hunter, and Miss Kate Rorke. Preceded at ten minutes past 8, by DREAM FACES. Mr. J. Fernandez, Mrs. E. Saker, Mr. Speight, Mr. S. Pringle; Miss Phoebe Hosford, and Miss Carlotta Addison (specially engaged) will appear. Doors open 7.30. Box-office, open from 10 to 5. Acting Manager, Mr. C. G. COMPTON.

SHAFTESBURY THEATRE.
Messrs. E. S. WILLARD and JOHN LART, Lessees and Managers. Proprietor, Mr. JOHN LANCASTER
THIS EVENING at 8, THE MIDDLEMAN.
Mr. Willard, Messrs. Mackintosh, E. W. Garden, H. Cane, H. Waldemar, Ivan Watson, Cecil Crofton, Royston Keith; Mesdames Maude Millett, Annie Hoghton, E. H. Brookes, Annie Hill, St. Aubyn, Eva Moore. Doors open daily from 10.30 till 5. Doors open 7.45. Carriages 11. Acting Manager, Mr. W. H. GRIFFITHS.—SHAFTESBURY THEATRE.

LYRIC THEATRE.
(Sole Proprietor and Manager, Mr. HENRY J. LESLIE.)
TO-DAY, at 2.30 and 8.30, THE RED HUSSAR. Mesdames Marie Tempest, Birdie Irving, Maud Holland, H. Cooney, and Florence Jewell; Messrs. Ben Davies, Alec Marsh, Albert Christian, J. Le Hay, Frank M. Wood, and Arthur Williams. Preceded at 7.30 by WARRINGTON BURGLAR PROOF. MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY at 2.30.

COMEDY THEATRE.
TO-NIGHT and EVERY EVENING at 9 P.M., the celebrated Comedy PINK DOMINOS, adapted by JAMES ALBERY, with powerful cast, including Messrs. Herbert Standing, Alfred Maltby, A. Bouchault, Gee, C. H. Hawtrey; Mesdames Goldney, Robertson, Cowell, Alma Stanley, and Rose Saker; preceded, at 8, by ONE SUMMER NIGHT, by F. W. Broughton. Box office open daily from 10 a.m. to 10 p.m. Telephone, 3,024.

COURT THEATRE.
(Proprietors, Mrs. JOHN WOOD and Mr. ARTHUR CHUDLEIGH.)
TO-NIGHT at 8, JIM, A GENTLEMAN OF JACK. Mr. Arthur Cecil, Mr. Weedon Grossmith, Mr. Eric Lewis, Mr. F. Mervin, Mr. Fred Cope, Mr. A. Chevalier, Mr. W. Phillips, Mr. Quinton; Miss Rosina Filippi, Miss Florence Wood, and Mrs. John Wood. At 8.15, TO THE HILT. Mr. Arthur Cecil, Mr. F. Farren. Miss Harrington and Mr. Fisher. N.B.—TWO SPECIAL MATINEES of AUNT JACK SATURDAYS, March 1 and 8. Doors open at 2, commence at 2.30.

AVENUE THEATRE.
(Under the Management of Mr. GEORGE ALEXANDER.)
TO-DAY, at 2.30 and 8.30, A GOLD MINE. At 8.30 and 9, DR. ELI.
Messrs. Frederick Terry, Nutcombe Gould, Benjamin Webster, Cecil Crofton, Percy Grattan, Gracie Murielle, Laura Graves, Edith Kennard and Olga Brandon. Doors open 8.15. MORNING PERFORMANCE EVERY SATURDAY at 2.30.
Doors open 7.45. Box-office open daily from 10.30 till 5.
Business Manager, Mr. R. D'ALBERTON.

ALHAMBRA VARIETY THEATRE.
"ASMODEUS," at 9 o'clock. THE ARMY AND THE NAVY," at 10.30. Signorina Isidore Moller, Saracen, Marie, Thurgate, and Scott, and Signor Leo Vincenti. Varsities and Boulet and Rivolier, the Baker sisters, M. and Mme. Joulie, Lyla, Arthur Tinsley, the domestic. Open 7.0 until 11.30.

EMPIRE THEATRE.
Commence at 8. Two Grand Ballets. At 8.30 THE PARIS EXHIBITION. At 10.30, A DREAM OF WEALTH, and Grand Ballet, Music by M. LEONARD WIDMER. Mdlles. Verony Entertainments, &c. Mdlle. Rosa Sylvester, Signor Albertieri, and Signorina Malvina Cavalieri. Grand Ballet OF THE AMERICAN CIVIL WAR," by FRANK GASSAWAY. To-free list.

ROYAL, Holborn.
C. H. MacDermott, the popular actor and vocalist; Lydia Yeamans, queen of song; Rolfsen and Rolfe the Barnes, American comedy duettists; the Lowes, musical eccentrics; Thorne, the wonderful Cora Lorraine, Arthur Lloyd, Fred Lloyd, Fisher, the marvellous mimic; Arthur Rigg, May and Lavelle, Lizzie Macdonald, Nellie Power, Archer, Miss Jones, and Arthur Lloyd.
EVENINGS at 8.0. SATURDAY MATINEE at 2.30. Prices of admission from 6d. to £3 3s.

ALLSOPPS.

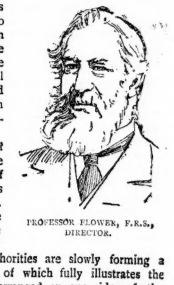
THE ALLSOPP meeting at the City Terminus Hotel yesterday was an event of great interest and significance. Not for many years has there been a City meeting so full of humiliation for a prominent magnate, of indignation on the part of the shareholders, and, we may add, of salutary warning for the future. We must rid ourselves at the outset of any intention to suggest for a moment that Lord HINDLIP and his partners are sinners above all other promoters. On the contrary, if worse than these, they appear to us to be decidedly better than many, if not most. The wilder and more grievous charges brought against the ALLSOPPS were dispelled by Lord HINDLIP'S statement to the shareholders yesterday—a statement which we readily accept. Thus his lordship explicitly denied that he and his brothers had been jobbing in the shares of the company. They have neither bought nor sold ordinary stock, and their holdings are as large to-day as they were at the time of allotment. That disposes of the wildest insinuation made against the ALLSOPPS, and puts them at once on a higher plane than many promoters in like circumstances. So, again, we cannot see that the critics at yesterday's meeting made much of their accusations on the score of allotment. The friends of the bank, and not the customers of the firm, it is alleged, got allotments. There was a want of business tact, perhaps, in that; but where was the wrong of it? But the friends of the bank, it was objected, speedily sold their shares. Very possibly; but would not anybody else in all probability have done the same? The indignation of the shareholders, at once wide and deep, has naturally led to the making of many wild charges; but it is satisfactory to be able to record, after Lord HINDLIP'S statement, that these charges are entirely unjustifiable.

Nevertheless Lord HINDLIP'S situation was, as we have said, a very humiliating one. His success in combating the graver but accidental accusations only brought out into stronger relief the inadequacy of his defence on the main issues. The Ordinary Stock, which had already fallen to 77, fell another 5 yesterday after the meeting. We are not at all surprised. For so far from removing cause for fear, Lord HINDLIP rather increased it. He admitted that ALLSOPPS were falling behind in the race, but pleaded that they were handicapped. Yes, but handicapped by what? By want of means. They had not the money to develop the business as it ought to have been developed. But what is that but to admit the very point which is the gravamen of the charges brought against the firm? The real question at issue is simply this: Was the business over-capitalized or was it not? was it growing or was it decaying at the time of conversion? Its decrease since conversion may be measured by the fact that from a high-water mark of 180 in 1887 the stock has now tumbled to 72. For this decrease Lord HINDLIP gives three reasons:—(1) bad barley, (2) increased beer duty, (3) absence of "tied" houses. But it is obvious that the loss arising from a consignment of bad barley and the increased payments in the form of beer duty must have made a comparatively small inroad into the profits, so that the decline must be attributed in the main to his lordship's third reason—namely, the absence of "tied" houses. But this system of "tied" houses is not a new feature in the brewery world, and although the competition may have become keener every succeeding year, it was a most important factor when the business was converted. As other companies were extending their connection in this way, why did not ALLSOPPS follow suit? They had no money, says Lord HINDLIP, to buy "tied" houses: but if the Company were as rich and powerful as represented in the prospectus, why should it have been so helpless in the matter? If, as a matter of fact, the Company had not money enough to carry on and develop, does it not follow that the sum of £1,500,000 paid for the goodwill was excessive? Which question brings us at once to the subject of the prospectus. In that document the business of the Company was represented as increasing; but this was shown by giving the net profits. The net profits, owing presumably to temporary causes, had been increasing but that a decline in the amount of business done had nevertheless set in is shown by the figures submitted yesterday. The number of barrels sold in 1885 was less than in the two preceding years, for although in 1884 there was an increase of 7½ per cent. on 1883, this gain was more than lost in 1885, as there was a decline in that year of 9 per cent. By confining the figures set out in the prospectus, however, to the net profits the business was represented to be an increasing one, and the trade in the last year as the largest on record. This is the gravamen of the charge which is brought, and it remains to be seen whether it will be substantiated by the investigation of the shareholders' Committee. The accountant, indeed, certified yesterday the accuracy of the figures in the prospectus. No doubt the figures given were accurate; but if they gave only a partial and incorrect view of the business, what is the accountant's testimony worth? "There is not a syllable in the prospectus," he said, "which is incorrect, nor a figure which I wish to alter or suppress." No; but are there not figures which ought to have been added? That is the question which the Committee, promised by Lord HINDLIP, will have to answer.

SATURDAY AFTERNOONS.—VIII.

AT THE NATURAL HISTORY MUSEUM, CROMWELL-ROAD.

WHY are museums so boring, and museum-visitors so listless? Simply because museums are too large, and their visitors too fond of getting a general view. As well take in the pages of a book worth reading at a glance as to look round a museum generally. To see the Natural History Museum in an afternoon is impossible; but there is time enough from 2.30 to 4.30 to look at one section of this huge collection. We will here confine ourselves to the birds, and mainly to those that are to be found in these islands. With this restricted programme we invite our readers to join us.


PROFESSOR FLOWER, F.R.S., DIRECTOR.

When the Zoological Department of the British Museum was located in the Bloomsbury building the galleries of stuffed specimens were a mere weariness of the flesh to even wander through. The birds were mainly set up in one conventional attitude, perched upon the regulation museum stand. But at the new building in Kensington the museum authorities are slowly forming a collection of cases of British birds, each of which fully illustrates the life of the bird. These cases are arranged on one side of the gallery of the large hall and along the Bird Gallery on the ground floor, and the visitor cannot do better than at once make for those cases in the Bird Gallery by turning to his left on entering. The difficulties in mounting birds as these are done are considerable, for these cases are not only arranged with scrupulous fidelity to nature, but to the facts of the particular specimens displayed. The birds are procured with their nests and eggs or young, and a sketch is taken of the surroundings. The foliage of the particular tree or bush is modelled in wax, and it is the wish of the museum not to depart a hair's breadth from what actually was. The tree, as in the case of the wood-peckers, where the birds built, is cut down, and the portion of interest is shown in each case, or the branch upon which the nest was placed is taken and only the foliage modelled in wax, that at present being the only way of rendering "living foliage."

No one can stuff a bird well who has not an intimate acquaintance with bird life, and the lamentable ignorance displayed by many taxidermists must make the judicious grieve. The best are not faultless; but Dr. Günther, the keeper of the Zoological Department, who takes a special interest in these cases of English birds, said in reply to a remark made as to the feet not grasping the branches with a grip, that when the birds first come in from the stuffer they may be quite good, but that the heat of the place causes the specimens to dry and contract, and the result is that they deteriorate in appearance. A German named Pickard stuffs many of the show specimens, and he is considered one of the best masters of this craft. He is very successful in his birds in action, as in the goldfinches in the fine winter case in Hull, and in his flying birds. This, by the way, is a novel and striking feature in many of the cases in the Museum. The bird is suspended by a fine wire or thread (which is all but invisible), and by the introduction of a bird or birds in the act of flight monotony is avoided and a sense of movement suggested. The best specimens are to be seen among the terns. Some of these are really admirable. Mr. Bartlett, of the Zoo (who was interviewed in these

LITERARY NOTES, NEWS, AND ECHOES.

The volume of Mr. Ruskin's Poems which I announced as being in preparation some time ago is now well in hand. It will include not merely the poems privately printed in 1850 and since pirated in America, but several hitherto unpublished pieces. It is just possible that the volume may be illustrated with drawings by the author

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The *Westminster Review* will in future be published by Mr. Arnold, in succession to Messrs. Trübner. This change is indirectly due to Mr. Knowles of the *Nineteenth Century*. Messrs. Kegan Paul, the publishers of the latter periodical, are under contract with Mr. Knowles not to publish any other *bona fide* magazine. Messrs. Trübner and Messrs. Kegan Paul have now amalgamated, and hence the *Westminster* has had to go elsewhere.

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It is fitting that in this column, where the first announcement was made of the intention of Messrs. A. and C. Black, of Edinburgh, to remove their head-quarters to London, the fact should be recorded that the eminent Scotch house has secured commodious premises in Soho Square, which will be ready for occupation early in summer. For some years past Professor W. Robertson Smith, of Cambridge, who succeeded Dr. Spencer Baynes as editor in-chief of the *Encyclopædia Britannica*, has been the confidential literary adviser of the firm; and one of the circumstances which influenced the Messrs. Black in their decision to quit the Scottish capital was that in London they would have more frequent opportunities for conference with the distinguished Cambridge Professor.

* * * * *

Hitherto the Irish Nationalist movements have been more productive of Blue books than of memoirs. But Mr. John O'Leary, at the urgent request of Sir C. E. Duffy and Mr. Barry O'Brien, is now writing his reminiscences. Considering his singular personality and eventful life one may expect the book to be very good reading apart from whatever sidelights it may throw on politics. It will be published by subscription.

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Mr. J. Logie Robertson, an Edinburgh educationist, and a poet whose writings in the north-country vernacular have won for him a considerable reputation, is preparing for the Clarendon Press an edition—similar to his volume of "Selections from Burns"—of Thomson's "Seasons" and "Castle of Indolence."—Messrs. Cassell have sold 1,500 copies of their cheap edition of Mr. Aubrey De Vere's "Legends of St. Patrick," besides those which have been sold in America and the Colonies. The same firm is bringing out a volume of selections from the poems of Mr. de Vere, who is now engaged on a new volume of legends of mediæval times.

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From Abroad:—M. Zola's new book "The Human Animal" will be published by Charpentier on March 1.—The memoirs of General Robilant are to appear early in March. They deal principally with Italy's foreign policy, and are said to be written with a perceptible animosity towards Crispi.—The work will contain documents showing that Robilant sympathized to a very great degree with the aims of the Irredentists.—Señor E. Castelar, the eminent Spanish politician and orator, is about to take a trip to Palestine in search of information for a work on the Life of Jesus, which is to be treated on the same principles as M. Renan's "Vie de Jésus."—Some curious facts concerning literary criticism have just been published at Paris by M. Lucas, the son of the eminent critic, M. Hippolyte Lucas, under the title of "Portraits et Souvenirs Littéraires." Among the souvenirs is the following note from A. Dumas, père:—"My dear confrère, have the kindness to let me go down to posterity by saying, in the *Siècle*, that my 'Voyage en Sicile' is the chef d'œuvre of chefs d'œuvre. Thousand compliments." M. Berlioz wrote even more to the point:—"My dear friend, will you kindly, if you can, introduce in your next feuilleton, a few words announcing my concert on the 15th, at the Conservatoire?" Duprez, Manol, and Mdme. Gras will sing one of my trios, and Duprez will play a piece which I have written in Germany, and which has never before been heard at Paris. . . . You might say this proposes of my return from Germany, and add that it is a long time since I gave my last concert at Paris."

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Odds and ends: Stanley's book will be published in America by the Scribners, of New York; in France by Messrs. Hachettes; and in Germany by Mr. Brockhaus Brockhaus, of Leipzig.—Mr. Thorold Rogers will reply to his Oxford critics in the next number of the *Contemporary*.—Mr. Rider Haggard's new story has for its central figure a Zulu king, whom he calls "Charcoal."—Professor Dowden is editing a reprint of Wordsworth's "Lyrical Ballads" for Mr. Nutt.—Miss Olive Schreiner says the *Athenæum*) has sent from Cape Town the complete MS. of a small volume of allegories. The volume will be published by Messrs. Blackwood, and be called "Dreams."—Of the cheap edition (the 50th) of Mr. R. D. Blackmore's "Lorna Doone" Messrs. Sampson Low, Marston, and Co. have sold over fifty thousand copies in less than six months. This author's new novel, "Kit and Kitty," is now in its third edition.

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columns recently), is a successful taxidermist (Mr. Sharpe says one of the best), and specimens of his skill are to be seen in the fine horned owl, facing you as you enter the Bird Gallery, and the Argus pheasants.

The gulls and terns are all striking and beautiful cases, and we give a copy of the label attached to the case of laughing gulls, to show what an excellent institution the label may become:—

The laughing gull, also called black-headed gull, from the dark brown colour of the head, which, however, disappears in autumn. It is a resident species, common in winter on the coast and congregating in the spring in large numbers at the building places or on inland lakes; some, like Scoulton Mere, in Norfolk, having been used for centuries. The eggs first laid are collected for food, but those laid afterwards are allowed to hatch. This species is very useful to the farmer, following the plough like rooks, and feeding for the greater part of the year on grubs and other noxious vermin. Eggs three in number.

Beaufort, Inverness-shire, May 28. Presented by Lord LOVAT.

To read such a label as the above at the time of looking at the birds themselves is indeed to learn Natural History. The Manx shearwater strikingly tells the story of this bird's life. Its habit of building its nest and rearing its one young in a burrow has necessitated the transport of what looks like a solid bank of earth, so well is it imitated. Several other birds who build in burrows, as the sand-martins and kingfishers, are shown in this way. At the extreme end of the bird gallery is a fine case of gannets and guillemots taken from the Bass Rock, a portion of which is accurately modelled.

The owls, woodpeckers, and hawks are all good, and as these birds are to many people *rarce aves* they should not be overlooked. In the hall itself are some large and attractive cases. That of the pigeons, showing variation in a state of domestication, is illustrated by examples of the principal breeds of domestic pigeons, all of which have been derived by careful (artificial) selection from the wild rock dove, specimens of which are shown at the top of the case. It is hard to realize, as one sees Jacobins, pouters, and fantails, that their common ancestors were such "commonplace" individuals. Pigeon fanciers will be glad to know that almost every specimen in the case was the winner of many prizes. Further on are the cases illustrating "Albinism," "a condition in which the pigment or colouring matter usually present in the tissues constituting the external coverings of the body, and which gives them their characteristic hue, is absent;" and the opposite condition, "Melanism," which depends upon the excess of dark-coloured pigment. The collection of so many different specimens, for animals as well as birds are shown, must have been a work of time, for it is not every day white sparrows or blackbirds are seen.

A new case has only these last few days been added to the collection in the great hall. The lower tier consists of ruffs; and the sportsman's saying that no two are alike is fully illustrated. At the end of the hall, passing under arches, is the collection illustrating British geology. Some strange fish that only very occasionally visit these shores are to be seen. The munificent gift, by Lord Walsingham, of what may be termed a complete collection of lepidoptera (butterflies and moths) is here placed. The whole were mounted and arranged by Lord Walsingham himself, and as the larvæ, with a wax specimen of the plant upon which the larvæ feed, is almost in all cases shown, the museum and the public are indeed indebted to one of its most liberal trustees. Lord Walsingham has also supplied many of the specimens of birds caught at his seat in Norfolk. The birds in this British section are not displayed to any particular advantage, but are very useful to students for reference.

Ascending the staircase, we come to the fine marble statue of Darwin seated in a chair, the work of Boehm; and two courses are open to us. To the left are the remaining cases of English birds, and to the right the Gould collection of humming birds. These latter are interesting in a general way, but as specimens of mounting are neither realistic nor wholly conventional, but something between the two, and cannot be called a success. Fewer cases, and larger, with well-executed models of plants found appropriate to the birds, would have made a much more interesting and instructive display than is produced by the existing arrangement. Among the rarer birds in the cases on the left-hand side of the staircase are the dipper, crossbeak, hawfinch, Dartford warbler, nuthatch, with some fine cases of tits, warblers, and other familiar birds.

To the more scientific student the cases that are gradually filling up the bays on the ground floor will strongly appeal; but to the casual visitor, who, like Wordsworth, is "contented to enjoy the things that others understand," it will be taking up time to attempt to look at their contents which would be better bestowed upon the cases illustrating the lives of the birds themselves. These cases we are referring to come under the head of anatomical. Various kinds of claws, beaks, wings, from the rudimentary affairs of the penguins to the finely developed ones of the albatross and frigate bird, and such like are displayed. These cases are under the eye of the Keeper of the Museum, Professor Flower, who, as a physiologist, is personally interested in them. Every one experiences a pang of regret when it is announced that some bird or animal is all but extinct. It is sad to think that with the march of civilization the larger animals must be exterminated. But when a bird that was common this century is no longer dwelling among us, and that through wanton destruction, the scientific and humane heart mourns. The great auk was living fifty years ago! Only here and there a stuffed specimen is all that is left of this strange bird, with its useless wings, and beak that might have been ornamented by a South Sea Islander. A good specimen can be seen in the English Zoological collection. Another bird, the starling of Réunion, is shown in the Bird Gallery, against one of the pillars. The label attached to it has a pathos of its own that makes it worth quoting: "This bird was formerly very common in the island of Bourbon or Réunion, but being of a tame and confiding nature, it seems to have been exterminated some fifty years ago; at least, no specimen has been seen alive during this period."

[The last "Saturday Afternoon" article, describing a Riding School in the City, appeared on February 15.]

OCCASIONAL NOTES.

Either the returning officers in Germany are very slow, or the Berlin correspondents are very remiss; for even to-day we are still far from being given any complete and connected results of Thursday's elections. It is clear, however, from the further details to hand this morning, that the situation is as we described it yesterday—only more so. The Socialists have secured twenty seats already, and they head the poll in thirty-three constituencies where second ballots will be necessary. But more important than their gain in seats is their increase in votes. The two things are, by the way, very different; for while in 1884 the Socialists had 550,000 votes and 24 seats, in 1887 they had 774,000 votes and 11 seats. This time, even if they do not gain a single seat at the second ballots, their increase in votes will be immensely significant. The Emperor, so far from detaching votes from the Socialists by his Rescripts, has, it is clear, served as their recruiting sergeant.

What is fresh in this morning's news is the fact that the Socialist successes have been at the expense, not of the Liberals, but of the Conservatives. This comes out very clearly in the Berlin figures, which, on a comparison of 1887 and 1890, show the following results:—

	1887.		1890.	
Socialists	93,000	.....	125,000	+ 32,000
Freisinnige	67,000	.....	75,000	+ 8,000
Cartel	71,000	.....	36,000	− 35,000

No doubt the "Cartel Brothers" will at the second ballot combine with the Freisinnige against the Socialists. But it will be too late. The Cartel majority has disappeared already. It has gone, like Hans Breitmann's party and the lager beer, "away into the ewigkeit." In the new Reichstag Prince Bismarck will lean on the Ultramontanes, thus fulfilling the words of the Pope, that only in the Catholic Church can a bulwark against Socialism be found.

Apart from the Chamberlain incident, the most interesting thing in last night's debate was Mr. Morley's declaration about Free Schools. The position of the official Liberals, he said, is this:—

That when a school is intended for all it should be managed by the representatives of the whole community. Where, on the other hand, the school claims to be for the use of a section of the community, as, for example, the Catholics or the Jews, it may continue to receive public support as long as it is under the management of that sect.

That is to say, we suppose, that when there is only one school in a district, it must be under popular control; but where there are several schools, there is no objection to sectional control of sectional schools. The effect of this policy would be roughly to kill the voluntary schools in the country, but to leave them intact in the towns. As the Catholic schools are mainly in the towns, and the Church schools mainly in the country, what Mr. Morley's policy comes to, from the tactical point of view, is buying the support of the Catholics at the expense of the Church.

Not the least important bit of news this morning is that the Transvaal Government has by proclamation forbidden its burghers to have any part or lot in the so-called "Mashonaland Colonization Scheme." This scheme is the offspring of the brain of a Mr. Louis Bowler, an inventive person who professes to have obtained concessions in North-east Mashonaland from Mashona chiefs. Mr. Bowler's claims trespass on the richest part of the new "John Company's" preserves. As Mashonaland is a mere fief of the Matabele, and every chief in the country a submissive vassal of King Lobengula, the British South Africa Company, holding their concession from the King himself, regard Mr. Bowler's claims as non-existent. There are, nevertheless, plenty of filibusters in the Transvaal who would be glad to *trek* into the country and take their chance against Lobengula and Mr. Rhodes to boot; and this direct prohibition by their Government is therefore a substantial earnest of the friendly co operation which is to link Boer and British in South Africa.

The *Times* correspondent at Durban alludes to a rumour which at the first blush seems to put the boot quite on the other leg. It is said that a Boer expedition, some two thousand strong, is secretly being organized to go up and occupy Mashonaland about May next. "Mr. Rhodes," he adds, "is said to be on the alert to checkmate this move, but I incline to the belief that the real facts of the case may give a different complexion to the story." That, we should say, is pretty certain. That the Transvaal should be acting on the offensive against a company which holds the Queen's Charter just at the very moment when they are petitioning for Swaziland is more improbable. That they should be acting in concert with Mr. Rhodes, who has an excellent understanding with President Kruger, and who knows both the necessity and the right method of getting the Boers to work with him, is very probable indeed.

Will the *Times* publish Mr. Caine's letter? This is for the second time of asking.

"All I can say is," said Sir William Marriott yesterday, "that North St. Pancras has the high honour of being the first constituency to express its opinion on the Commission by the member whom they are about to return to Parliament." Sir William's memory is wonderfully short; for, the very day before, Mid-Glamorgan had the same opportunity as North St. Pancras—an opportunity which it used by returning the Home Rule candidate without opposition. "I am not going to prophecy," continued Sir William Marriott, "but I can only say, if I have any knowledge of the electorate of this country, that when they have digested and thoroughly appreciated and understood what is contained in that Report, they will almost with one voice give their decision in favour of the Unionist party, and against the Disunionist party." But, considering that for three years the Unionists have had the full run of "Parnellism and Crime," forgeries and all, and yet have not managed to win two by-elections, we fail to see why Sir William expects better results now that "Parnellism and Crime" has, as one of the Unionists put it, "crumbled away like a pack of cards."

The Unionists are making a great point of the way in which *United Ireland* this week garbles the Report of the Commission. Certainly that garbling is very wrong; and Mr. O'Brien will doubtless sharply reprimand his young men for their folly. But those who live in glass houses should not throw stones. The Liberal Unionist Association, it seems, is about to publish a sixpenny edition of the Report "showing the results arrived at by the three Judges in regard to each of the nine charges made by the *Times*." That means the nine charges summarized from the "particulars," and excludes the three additional charges against Mr. Parnell, from everyone of which he was relieved by the Judges. Sir William Marriott played the same unscrupulous trick last night. We need only cite against him his own words:—

If *United Ireland* had really thought that the verdict was in favour of the Irish members, why did they not give the whole judgment in the paper?

Read "Unionists" instead of "United Ireland," and "against the Irish members," instead of "in favour of."

It is an excellent thing that intending M.P.'s like Mr. Harcourt Graham, should "visit many of our colonies and dependencies." But if they bring back no better ideas than the Unionist candidate for North St. Pancras they had better stay at home. "He had always seen that when the Government was in the hands of those who went for a united Empire, there was always the greatest prosperity." A united Empire to Mr. Graham and his audience means an Empire in which the united parts have no Home Rule. How does that square with what Mr. Graham saw in Australia, Canada, and the Cape of Good Hope? How much united Empire would remain if Mr. Graham could take away their Home Rule from those colonies? And why is Mr. Graham's Government just about to give Home Rule to the only part of Australia which has not already got it? Mr. Graham must go round again.

The consent of the Colonial Office to the Victorian Divorce Bill which is announced this morning is a sign that Ministers already treat Australian Federation as a *fait accompli*. Some sort of uniformity of legislation in such a matter as divorce has long been recognized as well-nigh indispensable, and the Colonial Office has on previous occasions declined to sanction isolated reforms. Its consent in the present case is due to the fact that the Agents-General of all the other Australian colonies have already waited upon Lord Salisbury to urge his assent to the bill, on the ground that it is the desire of the Governments which they represent to apply it as soon as possible to the rest of the continent. If Federation becomes a fact a bill to this effect will be presented to the Federal Parliament. If the colonies remain separate, each is prepared individually to adopt the Victorian system. This is good so far as it goes; but it does not go nearly far enough. The uniformity to be aimed at was uniformity, not merely in Australia, but throughout the Empire. Ministers seem to have given up this aim without even an effort to realize it.

TO FREE OR NOT TO FREE?

IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS YESTERDAY. BY AN OBSERVER.

A DULL evening with a dramatic scene at the eleventh hour.

"RITCHIE, THE RADICAL (?)."

The House rapidly thinned while Mr. James Rowlands finished off the torso of his speech and pleaded the sorrows of Londoners in having their hackney cabs managed by the Home Office. The House seemed to regard with apathy the family squabble that then ensued between Messrs. Whitmore, Causton, and Bartley over the respective merits of the Tories and Liberals as representatives of London. It woke from its lethargy when Mr. Ritchie rose to reply at large on the criticism that had been passed under the text of Mr. Stansfeld's amendment. The Government were anxious to round off their measure of local government—had a District Councils Bill, &c., carefully pigeon-holed—but there were so many complex questions, and Mr. Stansfeld's programme would not be meagre for a whole Parliament of seven good years. In fact, Mr. Ritchie was in an evasive strictly party mood, displaying, perhaps, to his admiring colleagues the depth of calumny contained in the phrase, "Ritchie the Radical." The Tories had done everything in local government, and as for local rates, had they not always dearly longed, with an aching heart, for the day when the owner could share his burdens with the occupier? Hon. members had calumniated the Allotments Act. Not an Act passed in recent years had succeeded better. His Court of Appeal for the sanitary authority was merely intended to keep up the pace. After a few querulous remarks from Mr. Campbell-Bannerman on the tone of Mr. Ritchie's speech, the House divided. For the amendment, 181; against, 254. Government majority, 73.

FREE SCHOOLS.

The House then settled down to the big job of the evening—the debate on free schools. It was admirably opened by Mr. Arthur Acland in a speech which was quite a mosaic of facts and quotations. If Mr. Acland were a little more spontaneous—let himself go more—he might gain for himself a really first-rate position in the House. He is already well-appreciated, and may come to be admired. He went in "hot and strong" for local control—by district school-boards—and insisted upon the need of such control in the country, where self-government is in so embryonic a condition. He compared the phrase "assisted education" to the terminology of a man who should clothe you entirely except your tie and your shirt, and then say that he had "assisted you to dress." Mr. Sydney Buxton and Sir Richard Temple followed, the former persuasively for, and the latter emphatically against, free schools. Sir William Hart-Dyke had nothing to say. The poor Vice-President is rarely entrusted (with the secrets of the Government; but he should not pretend to know them when he doesn't.

ON THE FENCE.

The dinner-hour was occupied by Mr. Stuart Rendel, who pointed out the bilingual difficulty in Wales, and Mr. Fenwick, who declared the miners' preference for free education to a free breakfast-table. The House was slowly filling while Mr. Mundella thumped the table in noisy but largely inarticulate indignation at the audacity of voluntary schools in continuing to exist. But the House filled from end to end with a marvellous rapidity when Mr. Chamberlain rose to define his position. He began with a general congratulation of the House on the progress of the cause of free education—a "conversion in the direction of progress." This was received with blank silence by the Tories, and by the Liberals with suspicious cheers—in the spirit of the man who was asked whether seven and five made twelve, and considered what use would be made of his answer. "Practically the argument is concluded: it is a question of the immediate future." Then the performer climbed on the fence and sat awhile amid the admiring wonder of the House—self-poised on the narrow edge. The real and vital issue between the parties was not free education, but the survival of the voluntary schools. On this the Opposition were divided. (Here came the inevitable sneer, How would the Irish Catholics vote? "I am indifferent but curious.") Some wished a grant to be made to the board schools but none to the voluntary. That, of course, was "open war." It would be fatal, and was therefore not dangerous. But others wished the voluntary schools to be popularly controlled. "A ridiculous proposition; it means the extinction of the voluntary system." It would cost forty millions in rehousing the children, £748,000 in voluntary subscriptions, and, in the end, would mean that the expense of educating these children would rise to 130 per cent. more than now. His conclusion, then, was to separate the two questions of denominational education and free education. He was clear on the latter; the former he would leave to the future. So far, so good. The artiste still remained on the fence.

—AND OFF.

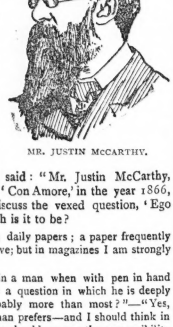
But then he turned to the most delicate question of all—how shall I vote? For a while he balanced himself, sharing the regret of the amendment, which, if it were a modest vote in supply, he would support. (Irreverent laughter from the Opposition.) But the Government were pledged to free education; but, poor things, they could not carry out their wishes—because—because—the Opposition would not allow them. (More irreverent delight.) Still, if it were a pious opinion—but "You have deliberately connected it with the existence of the Government. I will not vote to displace a Government which is pledged to free education to substitute one which is pledged only to postpone it to a great project"—lost in all-consuming laughter of Opposition. It was too much: he had overbalanced himself and fallen.

ANOTHER PLEDGE BROKEN?

This little comedy was then followed by the most vividly personal scene which has yet taken place this session. Sir William Harcourt reminded Mr. Chamberlain of old days and a certain pledge that he would never enter a Government which opposed free education. Absolute denial from Chamberlain rigidly negative. Sir William insists: denial repeated with a sharper hiss. Sir Henry James finally intervened and quieted Mr. Chamberlain into his seat. But this was not all. After a little dull padding from Mr. Stanhope—the Government's attitude on free education had ceased to interest. Mr. Morley closed the debate by reading the veritable passage, "Pleased to exclude education," and Mr. Chamberlain excitedly pointed the finger of triumph at this verbal flaw, and the Tories howled again. Both Mr. Morley and Sir William insisted that Mr. Chamberlain's speech was "the heaviest blow yet struck at free education." It was probably the excitement of debate that led them into this error. The Government defeated the amendment by 60—223 to 163.

LITERATURE AS SHE IS WROTE.

AN INTERVIEW WITH MR. JUSTIN MCCARTHY, M.P.



MR. JUSTIN MCCARTHY.

"THERE are so many ways of writing it, you know, there are so many men who write it, and there are so many papers, and books and magazines, and they are all "Literature." So I thought (writes a correspondent) that I would go and have a talk with Mr. Justin McCarthy, journalist, critic, historian, novelist, and ask him how he wrote it, and what he thought about it all. I believe he was writing it—or, to correspond with my title, ought I not to say "her" ?—when I called: for a short, grey-bearded, very pleasant little man, with just the least taste in the world of brogue about him, rose from his desk to greet me very kindly when I entered his little study. Papers and MSS., and a pile of novels evidently waiting to be made or marred, lay upon his table. I felt satisfied. I had come to the right man and to the right place for literature; and so I began with no further hesitation. I said: "Mr. Justin McCarthy, a certain book you wrote, chiefly critical, 'Con Amore,' in the year 1866, and in the preface to that book, you discuss the vexed question, 'Ego or We'—signed articles or unsigned, which is it to be?

"Well, I think it is doubtful about the daily papers; a paper frequently has a prestige which an individual cannot have; but in magazines I am strongly of opinion that articles should be signed."

"But," I urged, "does not 'we' restrain a man when with pen in hand he sits down to a delivery of his soul upon a question in which he is deeply interested, and of which he knows probably more than most?"—"Yes, undoubtedly, under such circumstances a man prefers—and I should think in many cases his editor would prefer—that he should assume the responsibility of his opinions."

"Which leads me," I continued, "to the question of interviews. What say you to that feature of the New Journalism?"—"I believe in it: the interview is inevitable. But, mind you, I think it requires the most delicate and accurate handling. In some places it has been shamefully abused. But, on the whole, it is a most convenient and interesting way of giving out one's opinions."

"And now, Mr. McCarthy, a word upon criticism. How far is it fair or desirable that the uninitiated, as even the most experienced critic must necessarily be with regard to certain subjects, should criticise the opinions of a man thoroughly up in one subject?"—"Oh, I think it is fair enough. The critic deals with the subject from the point of view held generally by the world. A scientist, for instance, must make himself intelligible to the generally cultured public, and it is of his success in so doing that the ordinary critic has to judge. Criticism is generally improving; but I do not think that, with one or two exceptions, notably Mr. Walter Pater, we get such deep, thoughtful critical essays as in the past. We live too rapidly for that. Yes, it might be possible to establish a school of criticism, but I think that good, general education is the best preparation."

"Thank you, Mr. McCarthy. Now, you are a novelist: do you think novel-writing is on the whole improving?"—"Yes, decidedly it is improving over the whole area, although it is not showing so many mountain tops. There are about twenty novelists nowadays who write really well. I am very fond both of writing and reading novels."

"What about novels with a purpose?"—"They are apt to be heavy, I think, if people deliberately set to work to teach; but if there is some strong feeling in a man or woman, and the feeling *unconsciously* moulds into a purpose, that book will be great."

"Many years ago, Mr. McCarthy, you defended Mrs. Norton's pluck in dealing with a certain delicate subject in her 'Lost and Saved.' What part now do you take in that question upon which Mrs. Lynn Linton, Mr. Thomas Hardy, and Mr. Walter Besant are now arguing in one of the magazines, as to how far these subjects should be dealt with in a novel?"—"I certainly don't agree with Besant, who says that the great social sin should not be alluded to. It ought to be, very delicately; but to leave out altogether one of the most stirring, interesting, tragical episodes of everyday life, sad as it is, is to pluck the heart out of all novel-writing that professes in any way to deal with life as it really is."

"But you draw the line somewhere, Mr. McCarthy: don't you think Zola and Walt Whitman have at times—I do not say always—overstepped all *necessary* limits?"—"Certainly. In everything there must be compromise. The French overdo it; to harp constantly, even delicately, upon one string as they do, is an utter defect in art. Zola is abominable; but remember his is not a bad purpose; rather it is a perverted honesty of purpose: his idea is to make men sober and moral by disgusting them—and he certainly ought to succeed. Yes, the religious novel justifies itself if well done. 'Robert Elsmere' was good, but it left untouched the whole field of religious feeling which is represented by the Catholic Church. The political novel, too, depends upon its handling. I don't know any really good one that teaches political theory. Disraeli's I am very fond of—very true pictures of parliamentary life; and so, too, was 'Phineas Finn.' We ought to have more political novels than we do."

"Do you think," I then asked, "that women novelists, with all their imaginative faculty, have the creative power of men?"—"As things now go I think they stand on quite as good a level as do the men. A man wouldn't have written 'Robert Elsmere' any better. But I do not think a woman has ever attained the highest platform." "Not George Eliot," I pleaded. "No: she was millions of miles below Cervantes. Except Shakspeare, he has created the most enduring figures since the Greek dramatists. I put him in a class all by himself. In the second class I would put Fielding, Smollett, Dickens, Scott, Thackeray, Hawthorne; and in the third the successful novelists of the day. Take, for instance, the author of "The Deemster," what a strong book that is! Louis Stevenson, too, graceful and self-restrained. There is much hope in some of our younger writers of fiction. Stronger in narrative, they are at the same time rivalling some of the clever American novelists in dissection of character, in scrutiny of motives, and in that extraordinary ability to present the psychical as well as the physical aspect of individuals."

"Mr. McCarthy," I said, "I want to ask you a secret—does fiction writing assist you in history writing?"—Mr. McCarthy laughed. "Yes, I think it does; it makes it more interesting undoubtedly." "I can believe that," I replied, "but don't you find the temptation very strong at times to create, to improve upon the originals."—"Perhaps so; but is it not possible for me to take a certain great character in history, and suddenly one day, after long study, he or she comes up into one's mind and stands there complete, and one says to oneself, 'Yes, he did this, but he could not have done that?' But first you must make yourself master of his times and surroundings."—"Yes," I urged, "all very well, but his times and all his surroundings are probably so utterly beyond the ken of any man living."—"My dear friend, human nature, and especially individual nations, are always the same, and it would be easier to me to write a history of England and the English as they were 600 years ago than to write of a country of to-day of which I practically know nothing."

"I have heaps more questions I could ask you, Mr. McCarthy, upon the decay of literary Bohemia and your views of literary society and all that; but I must content myself with one more, a historical one—what do you call this age?—"Emphatically it is an epoch of revolution. And I am glad of it." "Which puzzles me to a certain extent," I replied; "for I always think politics, religion, and science go together; and how can a Catholic, whose Church is, as it were, a mediæval crystallization precipitated into the very heart of this epoch of revolution, rejoice in that very universal upsetting of the old, old ideas."

"No, no; you are mistaken," was the emphatic and satisfactory reply. "Whatever changes take place *must* be changes which are directed by the Spirit that rules the Universe; and the Catholic Church has no fear."

INDIA PAST AND PRESENT.*

MR. SAMUELSON'S book on "India Past and Present" is distinctly a book-maker's book, but for all that it is well worth reading. We may safely pass over the earlier chapters dealing with the past history of India. This part of the book is entirely compilation, and has not been well done. The writer seems to have chosen his material with very little discrimination, and to have thrown it together anyhow. But when we come to the chapters in which Mr. Samuelson deals with the life and political problems of the India of to-day, we are on much more interesting ground. Mr. Samuelson went to India for a cold-weather trip, with the definite object of collecting information for his book. Of course it cannot be expected that knowledge thus gathered will be as profound as that possessed by men who have spent their lives in the country. But, on the other hand, a man who sets out with a definite object can learn a good deal in a short time, by judiciously questioning the right people. On the whole this is what Mr. Samuelson has done. With regard to the great political movement now going on in India, he has sought the opinions both of native leaders and of Anglo-Indian officials. He was, moreover, lucky enough to be present at the great assembly of the National Indian Congress at Allahabad twelve months ago, and gives an admirably written report of the proceedings. It is a great pity, by the way, that English newspapers should make so little of such important and picturesque events as these annual congresses. The widest differences of race and religion are represented, and the picturesque effect of the infinite variety of costume and colour would give unlimited play to the reporter's pencil. But the English papers print nothing but a few meagre telegrams announcing that the Congress was held, that it was presided over by one Englishman, and that another addressed it. However, in fairness to English editors, it must be explained that their neglect is probably due simply to the heavy cost of telegraphing. And, unfortunately, there is good reason to believe that the exorbitancy of the telegraphic rates to and from India is due rather to political than to economical reasons. For although the wires between this country and her greatest dependency are often idle, the Indian and the English Governments combine in refusing to grant reasonable rates for press messages. With regard to the press on the other side, Mr. Samuelson's book contains a very interesting descriptive chapter. He deals more especially with the native press, but pays a high and well-deserved compliment to such English papers as the *Pioneer* of Allahabad. Another chapter deals with the progress of education in India, and gives a very good account of the immense strides made during the last few years. It is curious, by the way, that in a chapter on education Mr. Samuelson should have omitted all mention of Sir Syed Ahmed Khan's college at Aligarh, one of the most interesting educational institutions in India. The superficiality of the "globe-trotter's" information comes out in curious little side ways. Thus, for example, on page 300 Mr. Samuelson interprets the word *tamásha*, which Anglo-Indians have borrowed from Hindustani, to mean a row or disturbance, because it would just bear that sense in the passage in which he finds it. As a matter of fact, it means a spectacle or show of any sort. In other cases our author is more prudent, and when in his quotations he comes to a new term or allusion, naïvely confesses that he doesn't know what it means. On the whole, however, people who want to get a few general notions about India might do worse than read Mr. Samuelson's book. It is plentifully and well illustrated with process-pictures of buildings and persons, and there is also an attempt at a railway map, but this, unfortunately, is neither clear nor correct.

* "India Past and Present." By James Samuelson, of the Middle Temple Illustrated. (Trübner and Co. 1890.)

NEW BOOKS.

A BOOK OF SONGS.

"Six Songs." Words by Herbert Gardner. Music by Lady Ramsay. Price 4s. Published by Joseph Williams, 24, Berners-street. These six songs, dedicated, by the way, to a great music-lover, King Oscar of Sweden and Norway, will commend themselves to those who affect the easy, effective, and sentimental genre of singing. Mr. Gardner's verses are melodious, Lady Ramsay's accompaniments within easy compass and full of a sound spirit of melody which recalls, without paraphrasing, the motif of some of the old Scotch and Irish ballad music. This is specially the case with the airs set to No. 4 on the list, "What is Love?" and No. 5, "The Spinning Wheel." The six sets of verses are printed separately at the beginning of the volume, as well as with the music; this is an excellent arrangement, enabling the vocalist to practically have a second copy of the words without the accompaniment.

CYCLIST DRILL.

The little book which now lies before us ("A Manual of Cyclist Drill for the Use of the Cyclist Section of the Oxford University Rifle Volunteer Corps") may almost be said to mark the commencement of a new epoch in military science. Few unprejudiced people will deny that an army will gain great advantages on service from the intelligent use of trained cyclists. All the same, we doubt whether much ultimate harm may not be done by those indiscreet advocates of the employment of infantry on bicycles, who would lead us to expect cyclists to perform the duties of scouting, &c., which can only be efficiently performed by cavalry or occasionally by mounted infantry. In our opinion the chief uses of cyclists are to be found in performing orderly duty on service and in carrying despatches along roads; for instance, a few cyclists might be employed with the cavalry screen of an advanced guard, keeping to the roads, and ready to rapidly carry back any intelligence of importance to the army in the rear. We are convinced that nothing but disappointment will ensue if cyclists are expected to manœuvre in large bodies or to move across any fenced or cultivated country. As Mr. Cook Wilson, the author of the book before us, asserts, they may occasionally be used to seize some post and hold it till reinforced, but this work could be equally well done by mounted infantry, or in an emergency by cavalry. In the infantry drill book published at the commencement of last year there is only one reference to cyclists, that is, in the chapter on advanced guards, in which a party of only a dozen cyclists is allowed to the advance guard of a division, probably about two thousand strong. Mr. Cook Wilson is evidently an enthusiastic believer in the military cyclist, and has taken great pains in the preparation of a suitable drill, which is, if anything, rather more elaborate than necessary. The system of drill recommended is founded on that used for mounted infantry, though of course considerably modified by the substitution of a bicycle for a horse, as in the formation for receiving cavalry and preliminary to skirmishing. There are, however, one or two remarks we must make before concluding. In the first place, in Section XIV. Mr. Wilson recommends the use of the whistle as well as the bugle for conveying orders; this seems to us a mistake, as the system was tried in the regular army and found a failure, and at present the whistle is only used to attract attention to signals. Secondly, in Section XVIII., why is the movement "Right about form," obsolete in the regular army, revived? Finally, why does Mr. Cook Wilson so continually talk of "gun and bayonet" instead of rifle and bayonet? Surely the latter term is correct, and the former somehow offends the ear. The author sums up one of the chief duties of volunteer cyclists in the second section of the appendix, where he says: "It should be part of the duty of a volunteer cyclist corps to know all paths and all ground in their district available for the bicycle, and the best way in general of getting across country from one main road to another." Intelligent men with this close and intimate knowlege of the country would be of obvious use to any general in the event of an invasion. In conclusion, we may state that the use of this manual is sanctioned by the War Office till the publication of an official drill book.

Bord's Pianos.—25 per cent. discount for cash or 15s. per month (Sizes 1 and 2, 20s. 6d. per month on the three years' system. Illustrated Lists free of CHAS. STILES and CO. 14, BEDFORD ST. COVENT GARDEN, W.C. Pianos exchanged.

CORRESPONDENCE.

WHY NOT BOYCOTT IVORY?

To the EDITOR *of the* PALL MALL GAZETTE.

SIR,—You have done much to put a stop to the use of birds for ornaments in women's dress and houses; cannot you bring your influence to bear on the use of ivory for ornaments on toilet tables and drawing-rooms, and thus put a stop to the frightful cruelties which the collection of the tusks gives rise? "People in England," says Stanley in his report to the Government, "have not the slightest idea what the present fashion of ivory-collecting means. Slave-trading becomes innocent when compared with ivory-raiding. The latter has become literally a most bloody business. . . . The 600 ivory tusks that Ugarrowwa was bearing to the coast had been acquired by such bloody work, relentless destruction of human life, and the condemnation of the unhappy survivors to indescribable miseries." Ivory is for the most part a mere luxury, and a general resolve of women and men not to use it for ornaments or to give it to their friends as presents would soon slacken the trade and help to put down the slave trade also, for Stanley on another occasion told us that one of the chief uses for slaves was to carry the tusks to the coast.—Your obedient servant,

C. R.

IN PRAISE OF "THE BONDMAN."

To the EDITOR *of the* PALL MALL GAZETTE.

SIR,—With reference to your interesting article upon Mr. Hall Caine's new book, "The Bondman," may I be permitted to say a word? It is said that if the orchestra commend a new play, that play will be a great success, and in like manner if the compositors engaged upon the printing of a new book are interested in that book, then the book is one that will command the attention of the public. Now, when "The Bondman" was being weekly published by a syndicate of newspapers, the interest displayed in a certain Scotch office by the young printers was so great that they could hardly wait for the week to pass. And when the foreman came in on the last morning there was a great rush round him to hear what was the end of the story. And as he related to them the supreme self-sacrifice of the hero Jason many an eye was dimmed with tears, the foreman himself saying, "I wish I had been the man who made Jason act like that!" Now, Mr. Hall Caine may be lacking in ability to conceal his plot and construction, but can his characters be termed as wanting in flesh and blood when the life and action of one of them can so powerfully affect so notoriously "keen-headed and cold-blooded" a race as that from which Scotch compositors usually spring? I think not.—I am, &c.,

R. B.

A BAD FORM OF SUNDAY CLOSING!

To the EDITOR *of the* PALL MALL GAZETTE.

SIR,—Your columns are open to exposures of evil. I have lately become aware that there are restaurants in London open from Monday morning till Saturday night, but closed on Sunday, where young and good-looking women are employed as barmaids, &c., regarding whom this strict rule is enforced, that they must leave the establishment by 10 A.M. on Sunday, while no access is allowed them till 11.30 the same night. No exception is permitted: they must turn out, and remain out—no matter if utter strangers to London and every soul in it. What is likely to happen to girls so thrown on their resources on a London Sunday can be easily surmised. *This is true*, and no doubt you can soon verify it by inquiry.—Your obedient servant,

London, Feb. 17. VINDEX.

[The rule compelling barmaids to leave on Sundays the establishmem where they live is no doubt bad, but the Young Women's Christian Association has centres all over London where girls may spend their free time, and there are several special centres for the use of girls employed in restaurants. —ED. *P.M.G.*]

"VOICE FIGURES."

To the EDITOR *of the* PALL MALL GAZETTE.

SIR,—Your interesting article on "Voice Figures" in a recent issue of the *Pall Mall Gazette* furnishes one more proof that reality is stranger than fiction. After the discoveries of Chladni and Mrs. Watts Hughes, why need we think that the feat with which Amphion was credited in the building of the Theban walls by the music of his lyre was a mere fable? Nothing in this way, indeed, would seem to be incredible, not even the Pythagorean notion of the music of the spheres to which Shakspeare ("Merchant of Venice," V. 1) refers when he makes Lorenzo say:—

> There's not the smallest orb which thou behold'st,
> But in his motion like an angel sings,
> Still quiring to the young-ey'd cherubims.

Nor even the joyful anthem of the morning stars at the creation of our earth to which Job (xxxviii. 4, 7) bears witness. It was, apparently, to Chladni's discoveries that Coleridge in his "Table Talk" (p. 160) was alluding when he said:—"All harmony is founded on a relation to rest—on relative rest. Take a metallic plate, and strew sand on it, sound an harmonious chord over the sand, and the grains will whirl about in circles and other geometrical figures, all, as it were, depending on some point of sand relatively at rest," &c. Hoping to hear more details with regard to this strange re-discovery,—I remain your obedient servant,

R. W.

The Ladies' Corner.

FRENCH CARRIAGE ETIQUETTE.

A lady reader of a Parisian contemporary has addressed some questions to the editor regarding carriage etiquette. The lady writes: "Supposing my carriage to have driven up and the footman opens the right-hand door, should I enter the carriage first in order to let my guest sit at my right? And if the owner of the carriage be a man, should he enter before the visitor?" The editor's answer, after consulting on this important matter with a "mondaine impeccable" is to this effect. The lady to whom the carriage belongs should enter it first in order that her guest might sit at her right side, but she should give her reason for entering first to the other lady. If the owner of the carriage is a man he should always allow the lady to enter first, and ask her to take the right-hand seat. When the carriage is stationed at the right-hand side of the street he should walk round it and enter from the left side.

WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE AND WOMEN'S DISABILITY.

Miss Clementina Black writes:—A reply post-card has been sent to me by the editor of the *Womens Suffrage Journal*, asking me to sign and return the following:—"Women Householders' Declaration.—We, the undersigned unmarried women and widows, possessing qualifications which would entitle men to vote in elections for members of Parliament, declare that we consider our exclusion from the privilege an infraction of the principle that taxation and representation should go together, and we hereby express our desire for an alteration in the laws which shall enable such women to exercise the parliamentary franchise if they desire to do so." This is a declaration which, in common with hundreds of women throughout the country, I did conscientiously and readily sign; but I feel, as I am sure many others do who have received it, an unwillingness to accept that which seems to be implied in it. I do not wish to assert my objection to my own exclusion in a manner that seems to accept the exclusion of married women. Married women in many cases now possess qualifications which would entitle men to vote; and married women, in too many instances, have even more reason than their unmarried or widowed sisters to desire a share in making the laws of their country. I would therefore suggest to those women who feel as I do on this point, that they should cross out from the above declaration the words "unmarried and widows," leaving the first words to run thus: "We, the undersigned women, possessing qualifications"; and also, towards the close, the word "such" before "women," leaving the phrase: "which shall enable women to exercise," &c. In that form many will be able to sign it, who, though desiring to vote themselves, do not desire even to seem to deny it to any other women.

NOTICES.

THE PALL MALL GAZETTE *is sent post free for any number of days to any address in the United Kingdom, France, Germany, and all countries in the Postal Union, at the rates of ninepence per week, or 9s. 9d. per quarter. The* PALL MALL BUDGET, *also post free, costs for the United Kingdom 4s. 11d. per quarter; for the Continent, United States, Canada, and Egypt 6s. per quarter; for the Cape Colonies, Transvaal, Australia, New Zealand, West Indies, and South America 6s. 6d. per quarter; for India and China 7s. 7d. per quarter. Apply to the Manager,* PALL MALL GAZETTE, 2, NORTHUMBERLAND-STREET, STRAND, W.C.

THE PALL MALL GAZETTE *and* PALL MALL BUDGET *can be obtained at Neal's Library, 248, Rue de Rivoli, Paris; Galignani's Library, 224, Rue de Rivoli, Paris; and at the Kiosques facing the Grand Hotel, on the Boulevard des Capucines.*

Announcements of Births, Marriages, and Deaths are inserted for 5s. each.

COVENT GARDEN.—Lessee, FREEMAN THOMAS.—GRAND CIRCUS, under the direction of AUGUSTUS HARRIS and FREEMAN THOMAS.—LAST DAY.—The Famed Trained Lion on Horseback, Wonderful Siberian Bears, 30 Clowns, 160 Horses and Ponies, Gun-Gun and his Pig, Jessica, the Human Sisters, Sylvester, Grand Military Spectacle, ZULU-LAND. THIS DAY, at 2 and 7.30.

SAVOY THEATRE.—Proprietor and Manager, R. D'OYLY CARTE. THIS DAY at 2.30 and 8.30, the entirely original Comic Opera in Two Acts, entitled THE GONDOLIERS, by W. S. Gilbert and Arthur Sullivan. Doors open at 2 and 8. MORNING PERFORMANCE TO-DAY, at 2.30. Doors open at 2. Box-office open daily from 9 A.M. till 11 P.M.

ROYAL AQUARIUM.—The Madjoloffs (in their great Continental Aerial Act), the Pelhams (in their new Black and White Act, by Mr. Nigro Minstrel), Adelaide and Lilia (Graceful Aerial Gymnasts), the Six Sunbeams, M. Gerard Le Roy (Marvellous Belgian Conjuror), the Leopolds (Aerial Wonders), Fred. Poulsen (the Strong Man from America, who will pull against two Horses on the great central stage this evening and every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday (in their popular dance), Miss Amy Tilley (Refined Dances Artiste), Professor Cross (Phrenologist), &c. Twice daily, at 2 and 7. NOTE.—EDWARDS will run the Kissing Cup's Race. And the Brewster Minstrel Combination will appear every evening in addition to the above Artistes. Open at 12, close at 11.30 P.M. Admission 1s., children 6d. Stalls 2s., Novel Illusion, on view all day. *Dr.* ONOFROFF, the remarkable Thought-Reader, in the theatre at 3.30 and 9.30.

MADAME TUSSAUD AND SONS' EXHIBITION. Adjoining Baker-street Station.—PORTRAIT MODELS of H.M. KING ALFONSO XIII. of Spain, GEORGE AUGUSTUS SALA, LORD NAPIER of MAGDALA (taken in 1868). Over 400 Portrait Models of Celebrities of all ages and nations. Nonsuch Punch, Judy, and the Performing Dogs, Toby, for the special entertainment of Napoleonic Relics. New Smoking and Reading Rooms, luxuriously furnished. Organ Recitals at 12, 2, and 8 o'clock. Orchestra from 9 to 6 and 7.30 to 10 P.M. Admission 1s. Children under 12 6d. Open from 10 A.M. till 10 P.M.

MADAME TUSSAUD and SONS.—Unique Relics of the French Revolution of 1789—Models taken from the Heads of Revolutionists by Mdme. Tussaud's own hands. James Berry, the Executioner (taken from life) now added. Mrs. Maybrick now added. CHAMBER OF HORRORS.

NIAGARA IN LONDON. COLOSSAL PANORAMA OF THE GREAT FALLS. Lounge Music, Stereoscopic Views of all America, Cheap Restaurant. Eggs defeated. Electric Light. Building properly ventilated. Admission 1s. Tickets at libraries and hotels. No fees. 10 to 10.—YORK STREET, WESTMINSTER, St. James's Park Station. Second Year. One Million Visitors.

ART GALLERIES.

SPORTS AND ARTS EXHIBITION.—GROSVENOR GALLERY, New Bond-street, W. NOW OPEN. Ten to Seven. Admission 1s.

THE ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF SELECTED WATER COLOUR DRAWINGS at MESSRS. THOS. AGNEW AND SONS' GALLERIES, 39a, Old Bond-street, W. NOW OPEN. Admission, including catalogue, 1s.

THE ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF DRAWINGS at MESSRS. AGNEW'S GALLERIES includes important examples of J. M. W. Turner, R.A., Copley Fielding De Wint, David Cox, Herring, Vicat Cole, R.A., Clarkson Stanfield, R.A., David Roberts, R.A., Prout, W. Hunt, E. Walker, A.R.A., Meissonier, F. Dickee, A.R.A., A. C. Gow, A.R.A., Birket Foster, J. D. Watson, J. Syer, S. Midlais, R.A., Sydney Cooper, R.A., &c., &c. EXHIBITION NOW OPEN, 10 to 5, daily, 39, Old Bond-street, W.

TUDOR EXHIBITION.—Patron, H.M. the QUEEN; Vice-Patron, H.R.H. the Prince of Wales. NOW OPEN.
NEW GALLERY, Regent-street, 10 to 6. Admission 1s. Hon. Harold Dillon, Secretary.

HOTEL LIST.

BOURNEMOUTH.—THE HIGHCLIFFE HOTEL, of world-wide reputation for comfort. Full south. Magnificent Sea Views. Table d'hôte. Electric light. Apply JOHN LAWRENCE, Proprietor.

GRAND CANARY HOTEL SANTA CATALINA.—The finest winter climate in the world.—This charming hotel faces the sea, and is surrounded by its own beautifully laid-out grounds. The hotel is replete with every modern improvement, and the sanitary arrangements have nothing to be desired. Information may be obtained and plans seen at the offices of the CANARY ISLANDS CO., 3, Lancaster Place, Strand, London, W.C.

ILFRACOMBE.—ILFRACOMBE HOTEL.—Thoroughly furnished, equipped, and decorated. 200 rooms. Eight lawn tennis courts. Large swimming bath. Private Baths. Electric light. Tariff of Manager.

LORD TENNYSON.

The *Hampshire Independent* states that Lord Tennyson is suffering from a severe cold, and that he is rather seriously ill. His lordship is at present at Farringford.

CARDINAL NEWMAN.

As already stated, Cardinal Newman entered upon his ninetieth year yesterday, having been born on February 21, 1801. The venerable Cardinal received a large number of congratulatory letters and telegrams from members and dignitaries of the Church in different parts of the world. His Eminence attended the usual early morning mass in the Oratory Church. Although rather feeble, he looked in good health, and walked with but little assistance.

100,000 PERSONS AT COUNT ANDRASSY'S FUNERAL.

The funeral of Count Julius Andrassy took place yesterday at Pesth. In the morning, after the Academy of Sciences had been closed to the public, the remains of Andrassy were laid in a superb wreath on the coffin. The Emperor arrived later, and stood during the ceremony of consecration by Cardinal Simor and the delivery of an address of farewell in the name of the Hungarian magnates. The procession which escorted the remains on their way to the estate of the deceased at Terebes is estimated to have included 100,000 persons; and there were tokens of the deepest mourning all along the route.

DEAD MEAT FROM FRANCE

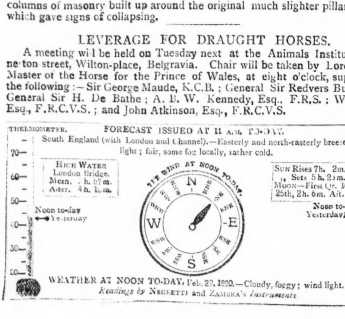
M. Faye, Minister of Agriculture, in a circular to the Norman agricultural societies, communicates and endorses M. Waddington's suggestion that dead meat should be sent to England pending the renewal of the prohibition of live cattle. "Meat," he says, "is still at a high price in England, in spite of large and constantly increasing imports, and the numerous countries forwarding it seem all less advantageously situated than France, for our breeding districts are within a short distance and have every facility of transport."

THE CATHEDRAL OF SEVILLE.

It will be remembered that two years ago the condition of this beautiful monument of Moorish art, once a mosque, excited great anxiety. A pillar and part of an arch in the nave fell, and fears were entertained that the whole building might suddenly collapse. It is now believed that by massive substructions the danger of further mischief has been averted. The fallen pillar and arch are being replaced, and other extensive repairs and restorations are being carried out. Especially the celebrated entrance known as the Portal San Cristobal, which was never finished, is being now renovated and completed. Architects will rejoice at the fact that the present pillars of the nave and aisles of the basilica of St. John Lateran, in Rome, are massive columns of masonry built up around the original much slighter pillars, some of which gave signs of collapsing.

LEVERAGE FOR DRAUGHT HORSES.

A meeting will be held on Tuesday next at the Animals Institute, 9, Kingston-street, Wilton-place, Belgravia. Chair will be taken by Lord Suffield, Master of the Horse for the Prince of Wales, at eight o'clock, supported by the following:—Sir George Maude, K.C.B.; General Sir Redvers Buller, V.C.; General Sir H. De Bathe; A. E. W. Kennedy, Esq., F.R.S.; W. Hunting, Esq., F.R.C.V.S.; and John Atkinson, Esq., F.R.C.V.S.


THERMOMETER.
FORECAST ISSUED AT 11 A.M. TO-DAY.
BAROMETER.
South England (with London and Channel).—Easterly and north-easterly breezes, light; fair, some fog locally, rather cold.
HIGH WATER London Bridge. Morn. 0 h. 0 m. After. 0 h. 0 m.
AT NOON TO-DAY
Sun Rises 7h. 2m. Sets 5h. 23m. Moon—First Qr. 1 25th, 2h. 6m. A.M.
Noon to-day as Yesterday
Noon to-day as Yesterday
WEATHER AT NOON TO-DAY, Feb. 22, 1890.—Cloudy, foggy; wind light.
Kendrick & Negretti and Zambra's Instruments

FOURTH EDITION.

THE ELECTIONS IN GERMANY.

LATEST RETURNS.

A Reuter's telegram from Berlin at seven o'clock this morning, says:—The electoral results are coming in slowly. The results of 255 elections out of a total of 397 are now known, the successful candidates comprising 26 Conservatives, 10 Imperialists, 11 National Liberals, 62 members of the Centre, 12 Freisinnige, 16 Socialists, 3 Poles, 1 Independent Liberal, 10 Alsatians, 3 Democrats, and 1 Dane. Second ballots will be necessary in the case of 13 Conservatives, 14 Imperialists, 58 National Liberals, 15 members of the Centre, 40 Freisinnige, 43 Socialists, 2 Guelphs, 4 Poles, 1 Independent Liberal, 1 Alsatian, and 9 Democrats.

GREAT STORM IN CHINA.

FULLY THREE THOUSAND FISHERMEN DROWNED.

A Central News telegram from San Francisco says:—Reports arriving here by yesterday's mail describe a series of fearful hurricanes on the Chinese coast at the latter end of February. A thousand fishing boats were blown out to sea, and a large number were lost. It is believed that fully three thousand fishermen were drowned. Whole villages on the coast are in mourning.

TO FOSTER CANADIAN "NATIONAL SENTIMENT."

A Dalziel's telegram from Toronto says:—A large and influential delegation of citizens anxious to build up a strong national sentiment waited yesterday upon the members of the Ontario Government. Lieutenant-Colonel Denison stated that they wanted Canada to have her flag hung over every schoolmaster's desk all the year round, and hoisted over the building on certain anniversaries, when the schoolmaster would explain the event celebrated. The United States was greatly ahead of Canada in this respect. The Solicitor-General of New Brunswick and the Minister of Education support the movement and propose national celebrations of the discovery of Canada, the proclamation of the Confederation, the Queen's Birthday, the Battle of Stony Creek in 1813, the capture of Detroit in 1812, and other events of the war of that year.

THE FRENCH LANGUAGE IN THE NORTH-WEST.

The bill to abolish the French language as the official language in the North-West has been defeated, and the amendment to refer the whole subject to the North-West Assembly was adopted by 149 against 50.

MR. GLADSTONE'S HEALTH.

Mrs. Gladstone is better this morning, having passed a good night.

AN INTERNATIONAL RAILWAY SYSTEM FOR AMERICA.

The railroad committee of the Pan-American Conference has reported in favour of a continental railroad system to unite the several nations of America.—*Reuter.*

THE BERNE LABOUR CONFERENCE.

The Berne Federal Council has now decided in principle to abandon the proposal for an International Labour Conference at Berne provided that the programme of the Berlin Conference goes beyond the questions relating to mines and strikes.—*Reuter.*

EUROPEANS ASSASSINATED IN CHINA.

A Central News telegram from San Francisco, Saturday.—Mr. Dargence, with his wife and son (Europeans) have been assassinated at Haiphong by Chinese.

FRENCH TROUBLES IN DAHOMEY.

A Central News telegram from Paris to-day says:—The reinforcements sent on to Dahomey to quell the native insurrection, arrived there last Tuesday, and will in all probability occupy several points of advantage to-day. The Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies has stated that the action of the troops will be regulated by the attitude assumed by the King, who it is no expected will remain inactive for any length of time.

LORD CLIFTON IN GAOL.

Telegraphing from Canterbury to-day, a correspondent states that Lord Clifton was lodged in Canterbury Gaol last night under a commitment of the bankruptcy judge for contempt of court.

WHAT DOES MR. GILBERT SAY?

To-day is Washington's birthday. A Dalziel's telegram from New York says that in the first act of the American company's "Two Gondoliers" the "Star Spangled Banner" will be sung.

MR. WILLIAM O'BRIEN'S NOVEL.

Mr. O'Brien's novel (writes the London correspondent of the *Leeds Mercury*), the appearance of which is awaited with much interest is a work of unusual length. It is nearly double the length of the ordinary three-volume story, and resembles in size the productions of Mr. Richardson rather than the modern novel. Mr. O'Brien was offered a large sum—said to be £5,000—by the *Freeman's Journal* for the right to run it as a serial story, but he has declined the offer.

GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN GOING ROUND THE WORLD.

George Francis Train will start from Boston on the 9th of next month on a tour round the world, which he expects to accomplish in sixty days.—*Dalziel.*

THE ILLNESS OF MR. W. H. HORNBY, M.P.

Mr. W. H. Hornby, M.P., of Blackburn, who is suffering from congestion of the lungs, has much improved, though not yet out of danger. The crisis was last night considered passed, and there is hope of ultimate recovery.

IS SIR RICHARD WEBSTER TO BE A JUDGE?

I hear (writes the London correspondent of the *Leeds Mercury*) that the Attorney General will go to the Bench in the course of the next month or two. The Master of the Rolls, Lord Esher, is about to retire, and the Attorney-General has a right to the refusal of the position. It is generally believed that he will accept it.

SOLDIERS "BOOING FOR BALFOUR."

On Thursday night a party of soldiers, numbering fifteen or twenty, belonging to the Manchester Regiment, marched through the streets of Tipperary cheering for Mr. W. O'Brien, and groaning Mr. Balfour and Mr. Smith-Barry. A detachment of soldiers left Tipperary yesterday en route for India, and at the railway station many of them cheered repeatedly for Mr. O'Brien and the Plan of Campaign.

OUTRAGE ON A SERVIAN MINISTER.

An attack was (a Belgrade telegram says) made on M. Taushanovitch last evening. The Minister was wounded in the head by a stone, thrown by a man who was watching for him as he left the Ministry. The police did not succeed in making any arrests. At about the same time all the windows of the Liberal Club were broken.

The death of Mr. A. Thom, LL.D., formerly Judge of Rupert's Land, B.N.A. is announced.

We are glad to learn that Sir Edward W. Watkin, Bart., M.P., is still making steady progress towards recovery.

At St. Peter's, Eaton-square, to-morrow, the Rev. W. Black will preach in the morning at 11 o'clock, and the Rev. J. Storrs in the evening at 7 o'clock.

An Exchange Company's telegram from Paris, says the semi-official *Siècle* of this morning, declares that a majority of ministers are in favour of letting the law take its course in the case of the young Duc d'Orleans.

Mr. John Morley has accepted the office of President of the Voters' Protection League. The object of the League is to protect the agricultural voters in the exercise of the franchise, and to save them from the intimidation of the Primrose League and the Tory squires.

SEVENTY ARRESTS ON THE CLONGOREY ESTATE.

FATHER KINSELLA SENT TO PRISON.

Yesterday Mr. Vesey Fitzgerald, R.M., arrived at Newbridge to investigate at the police barracks, the case of the large number of men arrested this week for building shelter for the Clongorey evicted tenants. A number of people assembled in the street opposite the police barrack, and were at once dispersed by a baton charge. The proceedings in the barrack were of course private. It was stated, however, in the evening that the original charge against the prisoners of disobeying the magistrate's precept was abandoned, and that a charge under the Coercion Act of 1887 was substituted. In the middle of the day County Inspector Lord and eight car loads of police left for Clongorey, where fifteen further arrests were made, including Father Kinsella, P.P. In all since Tuesday, as nearly as can be ascertained, over seventy arrests have been made. The request that the Press should be admitted to the proceedings in the barracks was refused. The whole proceedings were being held under the statute of Edward III., which, in the hands of the magistrates within the past year, has proved to be more elastic and more stringent than almost any possible Coercion Act. Mr. Vesey Fitzgerald, R.M., took the deposition of a police sergeant, who stated that he saw Father Kinsella sawing a piece of wood. Father Kinsella, according to the sergeant said that he was bound to stand by the people in this matter, and whether the erecting of these huts was legal or illegal, he was prepared to go to gaol for it with his parishioners. Mr. Fitzgerald said in default of finding bail himself in £100 and two sureties of £50 each Father Kinsella must go to gaol for two months. Mr. Fitzgerald refused to state a case for the Court of Exchequer. Father Kinsella, who refused to give bail, was taken to Kilkenny Gaol by the evening train, and was escorted to the railway station by a troop of dragoons and several car loads of policemen. A crowd which assembled to cheer the reverend gentleman was promptly dispersed. The following is the charge on which Father Kinsella was sentenced:—

That the defendant, on the 19th of February, 1890, did with others assemble on the premises of Mary Kelly, Clongorey, for the purpose and with the intention of preventing by threats or otherwise, the enforcement of certain ejectments, the continuance of the said work having been prohibited by a proclamation duly issued by the Hon. Thomas Fitzgerald Bernard, and that he did assemble with others for the purpose of proceeding with the said work in defiance and in contravention of the precept of the justice aforesaid, and that the defendant is a dangerous person, and that the acts of the defendant directly tend to cause a breach of the public peace, and to incite others to a violation of the law.

Subsequently Mr. Fitzgerald, R.M., sent for Mr. Brown, solicitor, and offered to release the other prisoners on Mr. Brown's personal promise that they would appear at Petty Sessions on Monday next. Mr. Brown replied that the prisoners were in illegal custody, and that he would hold Mr. Fitzgerald personally responsible for their detention. He refused to make any terms with the magistrate as to their release. The prisoners complained that they had been kept the previous night in a small dirty room, where there was scarcely any ventilation.

TRIBUNALS OF COMMERCE.—THE NEW BILL.

A bill has been introduced into the House of Commons by Mr. Jacoby, Sir Albert Rollit, Mr. Montagu, Mr. Lawson Walton, Mr. Macdona, and Mr. Essiemont, to establish Tribunals of Commerce. It provides that there shall be established in each of nineteen districts represented centrally by Newcastle-on-Tyne, Leeds, Bradford, Hull, Middlesborough, Sheffield, Birmingham, Liverpool, Manchester, Chester, Nottingham, Cambridge, Norwich, Oxford, Northampton, Cardiff, Bristol, Plymouth, Southampton, and the Metropolis, a court of judicature, to be called "The Tribunal of Commerce of the district," the metropolis having two such courts always sitting, which shall have a central court, over which a judge shall preside, assisted by two merchant judges, and shall have jurisdiction over the whole area within which the county courts (specified) in each district now have jurisdiction in bankruptcy; and also a local court in each of the places named, constituted by two merchant judges and the registrar, who shall be their legal assessor. The London Tribunal of Commerce is to consist of three courts, with local courts in each of the metropolitan county court districts. The judges of tribunals of commerce will be county court judges appointed for that purpose by the Lord Chancellor, and removable from one district to another. The merchant judges will be chosen in each district by the merchants themselves and appointed by the Lord Chancellor, and will agree periodically among themselves upon a rota for court duty; but non-attendance or non-residence for six months will disqualify a merchant judge from continuing to act. The merchant judges will appoint a clerk for the district tribunal; and the judge will also appoint for himself a clerk and usher. These tribunals will have jurisdiction for the recovery of any debt above £20.

HEARTLESSNESS IN THE HUNTING FIELD.

Some remarkable evidence was given before Dr. Churton, coroner, at Little Budworth, Cheshire, last evening during the inquiry into the circumstances attending the death in the hunting of Major Morris, 7th Husars. James Noden, farmer, said that as the hounds were passing his house in full cry a hunter, unknown, rode up, and said, "There is a gentleman seriously hurt down there," and galloped away after the hounds. Witness found the deceased dead. Some one hadtied Major Morris's horse. The coroner remarked that it was curious that the gentleman should have tied up the horse and not have seen the deceased. A juryman: "But he had seen the deceased, for the body had been turned over and the gentleman requested Mr. Noden to see to Major Morris." The coroner said he daresay the gentleman was led away by the excitement of the chase, or he might have supposed Major Morris was only stunned and left him to call at the farm. A verdict of accidental death was returned.

STRANGE PLOT AGAINST MR. WHISTLER.

Mr. Whistler having received information of a piratical scheme, well under way, to publish, without his knowledge or consent, a complete collection of his writings, letters, pamphlets, lectures, &c., has instructed his lawyers, Messrs. Lewis and Lewis, to take out an immediate injunction against such publication both in England and America.

MANCHESTER REFORM CLUB AND ITS UNIONIST MEMBERS.

A special meeting of members of the Manchester Reform Club was held last evening, to take into consideration the conduct of Mr. Alfred Hopkinson, a member, in supporting the Unionist candidature in opposition to Mr. Jacob Bright, M.P., president of the club in South-West Manchester. There was a large attendance. A correspondence was read in which the committee suggested to Mr. Hopkinson that, in order to obviate the necessity for action which was contemplated by some of the members, he should resign. Mr. Hopkinson declined to do so, and was supported in this course by the Liberal Unionist members of the club. A resolution was submitted, to the effect that the meeting strongly condemned the action of Mr. Hopkinson "in accepting the invitation of the Conservative party to contest the representation of South-West Manchester," considering such action inconsistent with membership of the club. In a statement read by Sir Joseph Lee, the Liberal Unionist members pointed out that in 1880 Mr. Newbigging opposed Lord Hartington in Rossendale. It was then recognised, they said, that the principles which united the Liberal party were not violated by such a contest between two Liberals, and as they had then placed no obstacles in the way of Mr. Newbigging, so now they claimed an equal degree of freedom for Mr. Hopkinson. An amendment was submitted, declaring simply that the meeting regretted the action of Mr. Hopkinson. After some discussion, and a short explanation of his position from Mr. Hopkinson, the amendment was put and lost. A division on the original resolution was then taken, and resulted in 338 votes for and 117 against it. The announcement of the numbers was cheered by both sides.

THE VICTORIAN DIVORCE BILL.

The Governor has received a despatch from the Colonial Office intimating that Lord Knutsford has advised the Queen to assent to the Divorce Bill recently passed by the Victorian Legislature and sent to England for her Majesty's approval. The bill accepts as grounds of divorce for either man or woman desertion for three years; habitual drunkenness with cruelty, or with neglect of household duties in the case of the wife; and sentence for one or violent assaults. As regards infidelity, the wife is entitled to divorce if the offence is committed by the husband in the conjugal residence or coupled with aggravating circumstances, or in the event of a repeated act of infidelity. The law on this point remains unchanged with reference to an offending wife.

BETTING AND DRINKING CLUBS IN LIVERPOOL.

The authorities of Somerset House have been directing for some time their attention to betting and drinking clubs, alleged to be of a bogus character, in Liverpool and neighbourhood. It was determined yesterday to give practical effect to the inquiries that have been made. The Excise, acting in connection with the Liverpool police authorities, are about to take proceedings against a number of clubs—twenty-five in all—for permitting betting and selling drink without a licence. Liverpool detectives have been employed for some months in obtaining the necessary evidence, and the prosecutions have come rather as a surprise and caused quite a sensation among the managers of the clubs and their frequenters.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN AND FREE EDUCATION.

AN AWKWARD SPEECH OF 1885.

"DISHONOURABLE AND LOWERING TO PUBLIC LIFE."

The following is the passage from the Chamberlain of 1885 to which Sir William Harcourt referred in connection with the vote which the Chamberlain of 1890 has just given against Free Educa ion :—"If I am right these views will find adequate expression, . . If I am disappointed my course is clear. I cannot press the views of the minority against the conclusions of the majority of the party. But it would be, on the other hand, dishonourable in me and lowering to the high tone which ought to prevail in public life, if I, having committed myself personally to the expediency of these proposals, were to take my place in any Government which excluded them from its programme."—September 24, 1885. It will be noticed that Mr. Chamberlain only escapes his own definition of what is "dishonourable and lowering to the high tone which ought to prevail," &c., by the difference between taking office in a Government which excluded free education, and voting against one's convic tions to keep such a Government in place.

THE FREE EDUCATION DIVISION.

The following Irish members voted with the Opposition :—

Abraham, Wm.	Flynn, J. C.	Leahy, J.	O'Brien, J. F. X.	O'Kelly, J.	
Byrne, G. M.	Fox, J. F.	Leamy, E.	O'Brien, Patrick	Sexton, T.	
Carew, J. L.	Gilhooly, J.	McCarthy, J.	O'Brien, P. J.	Sheehan, J. D.	
Chance, P. A.	Gill, T. P.	McDonald, P.	O'Brien, Wm.	Sheehy, D.	
Commins, A.	Harrington, E.	Macnea, E. M.	O'Connor, Arthur	Sheil, E.	
Condon, T. J.	Healy, M.	Mahony, P.	O'Connor, John	Stack, J.	
Cowen, W.	Kenny, M. J.	Murphy, Wm.	O'Connor, T. P.	Sullivan, D.	
Crilly, D.	Kilbride, D.	Nolan, Col.	O'Hea, P.	Tanner, C. K.	
Dickson, T. A.	Lane, W. J.	Nolan, J.	O'Keeffe, F. A.	Tuite, J.	
Fitzgerald, J. G.					

The following Liberal Unionists voted with the Government :—

Austruther, H. T.	Chamberlain, R.	Elrington, Visct.	Lubbock, Sir J.	Russell, T. W.	
Barclay, J. W.	Cochill, D. H.	Fitzwilliam, W. H.	Macleod, H.	Sutherland, T.	
Baldwin, S.	Collings, J.	Fry, Lewis	Makeyne, M. H.	Taylor, F.	
Balfour, T. H.	Corbett, A. C.	Goldsmid, J.	Story-	Thorburn, W.	
Bowen, A. H.	Corbett, A.	Hastings, G. W.	Moore, R. J.	Watchouse, E. R.	
Case, W. S.	Courtney, L. H.	Havelock-Allan, H.	Morrison, W.		
Caldwell, J.	Currie, D.	James, Sir H.	Richardson, T.		
Chamberlain, J.	Dixon, G.	Kenrick, W.	Rothschild, Baron		

THE BISHOP OF LINCOLN'S CASE.

The seventh day of the hearing of the Bishop of Lincoln's case (of which historic trial a picture is being taken by Mr. and Mrs. Floris of Clapham), was marked by the same external features as on other days. The Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishops of London, Oxford, Rochester, Salisbury, and Hereford, and the Vicar-General, Sir J. P. Deane, constituted the Court, while Sir John Hassard and Sir John Hanham were in attendance on his Grace, as also his assistant private secretary, Mr. Mandeville B. Phillips, to whose courtesy the press and the public are so indebted for their comfort during the trial. The first question every one asks is "Where is the Bishop of Lincoln?" but the "dear Principal" as he was called affectionately at Cuddesdon, has been engaged all the week in diocesan labours and left his case in the capable hands of his counsel, Mr. Jeune and Mr. Kempe (on whose shoulders the research of the case has fallen) have been of great assistance to their leader Sir Walter Phillimore, while Dr. Tristram has kept the lion's share in watching the interests of the promoters. The Archbishop of Canterbury has exhibited a through grasp of the subject, and often supplemenatsd the researches of counsel; the Bishop of London has asked the most questions; the Bishop of Rochester has taken the most copious notes, only once intervening to ask Sir Walter Phillimore what doctrinal signi ficance, if any, he attached to various practices); the Bishops of Salisbury and Hereford have listened with unwearied attention, the former, who took many notes, occasionally putting a query on an antiquarian subject; while the Bishop of Oxford, who is a consummate master of historical questions, has not put many questions to counsel, but those he has put have been most pertinent; while he has sent for many books of reference, and frequently been consulted by the Primate. The Vicar-General has preserved a golden silence. Mrs. and the Misses Benson, Lady Phillimore, Mrs. Edgar Jenkins, Mrs. Hoskyns, Mrs. Beauclerk, and a great number of ladies, including some quite young ones, have been constant in their attendance, and followed the somewhat dry arguments with intelligent interest; while several of the police present have developed quite an ecclesiastical faculty, and discussed the new kind of evidence to which they have had to listen with various clerics.

Mr. F. H. Jeune, in continuing his argument showing that the rubrics and canons were severe against omissions, but for the most part silent as to commissions (the reverse of the Imperial canons stated in the Hibert v. Purchas" as to the eastward position, was not maintained by their lordships in the case of "Clifton v. Ridsdale."

AN OBJECTIONABLE MUSIC-HALL SONG.

At Manchester, yesterday, Edward Garcia, lessee and licensee of the Folly Varieties Theatre, Edward Lloyd Marshall, leader of the orchestra, and James Pymery, manager of the refreshment department, were charged with having unlawfully to procure the singing of indecent songs at the Folly Theatre; and Peggy Pryde was charged with having sung an indecent song. Mr. Garcia was further charged that he procured to be sung by Miss Peggy Pryde an indecent song. Complaint was also made against the "artistes" attached to the theatre. For the defence it was maintained that there was no conspiracy to procure their own or any of the persons complained of, to provide a lewd entertainment, and it was contended that although the words of the songs cited might not be in the best possible taste, they were not immoral. After hearing the evidence, the magistrate dismissed the conspiracy summons; and the summons against Miss Pryde was ad ourned *sine die*, on condition that she would not again sing the song complained of.

PORTUGAL AND THE CONGO STATE.

It is announced at Brussels that a Commission, composed of Congo State and Portuguese officials will begin in April the work of tracing their respective frontiers in Africa first in the territory of Kabinda and next in the territories near the parallel of Nokki. In case of differences the Swiss Federal Council will act as arbitrator.

THE MISSIONARY CONTROVERSY.

It is now definitely arranged that the recently appointed special committee in connection with the Indian missionary controversy shall meet during Easter week, and the principals in the controversy on both sides will be heard with a view to a final settlement on the points in dispute. All parties are weary of the controversy.

THE WEST HAM MURDER.

There is still no trace of the perpetrater of the terrible crime at West Ham, though many cases of persons who have recently left the neighbourhood have been carefully investigated. A young man, who has been representing himself as a clerk, is engaged in the case, and who has been making unauthorized inquiries in various directions, has been arrested, and proved by the police to be a person wanted by them for another charge. The Home Secretary is said to have refused to offer a reward for the capture of the murderer.

SIR EDWARD WATKINS'S COAL FIELD.

Professor Boyd Dawkins, under whose advice the enterprise resulting in the discovery of coal near Dover was begun and is being carried up, writes :—Coal measures with good blazing coal have been struck at a depth well within the practical mining limit, and the question is definitely answered which has vexed geologists for more than thirty years. Further explorations, however, will be necessary before the thickness of the coal and the number of the seams can be ascertained. This discovery, I may add, with all the important consequences which it may involve, is mainly due to the indomitable energy of Sir Edward Watkin."

A Dover correspondent says: The work in connection with the coal-boring at the Channel Tunnel Works, Shakspeare's Cliff, Dover, is being continued with much energy, but strict secrecy is being observed in connection with the operations. The results which continue to be obtained are so full of promise that the seam will prove to be workable, that it is stated night and day shifts of operatives are to be engaged.

THE GUINNESS TRUSTEES AT WORK.

Mr. Ritchie and his co-trustees in the Guinness Trust have for some time been in negotiation with the London County Council for the acquisition of a site on which to commence building residences for working men. The negotiations are in such a forward state that a decision may be looked for in the course of a few days, and the work of building will be in progress in the early spring.

Yo-day at Treorchy, South Wales, 400 miners received notices from the coal owners to cease contracts next Saturday.

THE FIGHT IN NORTH ST. PANCRAS.

MR. BOLTON DEFINES HIS PROGRAMME.

Mr. Bolton, the Gladstonian candidate, is buckling to the fray in earnest. The famous Latin phrase might well be reversed, for Mr. Bolton is clearly saying, "Toga armis cedat." Last night he addressed a crowded and enthusiastic meeting in the British Schoolrooms, Kentish Town-road, and on coming upon the platform was received with shouts of "Bravo, brave!" Sir John Bennett was a prominent figure on the platform. The chairman (Mr. C. Hind) said the fact of their opponent being rich was surely no merit in the eye of the democracy of North St. Pancras. Home Rule for Ireland and Home Rule for London were what Mr. Bolton wanted. (Cheers.) Lady Sandhurst and a host of ladies had become canvassers on behalf of Mr. Bolton.

Mr. Bolton received a most enthusiastic reception on rising to speak. Dealing with London question, he hoped to see the County Council of London the centre of municipal authority. He advocated the system of early cars for workmen at cheap fares. They must have the control of the police, the County Council must be able to deal with congested districts. He looked for a large revision of taxation. The principle of putting the whole burden on the occupier was wrong. In the main he subscribed to the "London Programme." They wanted a great remedy in the matter of registration. Instead of having 6,300 voters on their register in North St. Pancras, they ought to have 10,000. He was for one man, one vote. (Cheers.) He was in favour of local option. He thought with practical knowledge, technical knowledge should be combined. Education, therefore, should be free. (Cheers.) Parliament should have full control of foreign policy. While in Parliament he had voted with the late Henry Richard. (Cheers.) He sympathised with the miners' desire not to work more than eight hours. (Cheers.) He would deal with all labour hours on the same principles. The Lords must be mended or ended. He was fighting for the great cause of freedom in Ireland, of freedom for England. He wanted to go to Parliament to assist the grandest political leader this age had known. (Great cheering.) Let them send a message of hope and encouragement to that great man. (Great cheering and waving of hats.) An answer to a question as to the final disestablishment of the Church in Wales and Scotland. In the interests of the working classes he thought the opening of museums must get further consideration. He would have paid guides. The nationalisation of the land was not within practical politics. He was in favour of the abolition of perpetual pensions, without compensation.

Other speakers included Mr. Harry Lawson, M.P., and Mr. B. Molloy, M.P.

Mr. Bolton, the Liberal candidate, will address three open-air meetings today. One will be at four o'clock in the Prince of Wales's-road (opposite Weedington-road) when Mr. H. J. Wilson, M.P., and Mr. Conway, M.P., will also speak; another will be at the Kentish Town-road end of Caversham-road at half-past six o'clock, when Mr. T. W. Phillips, M.P., and Mr. Daniel Crilly, M.P., will lend their aid; and the third at Maidwood (corner of Queen's-crescent) at half-past eight o'clock, when Mr. James Rowlands, M.P., and Mr. P. J. Power, M.P., will address the people. On Monday evening two meetings will be held, both at eight o'clock. At the Wilkin-street schoolrooms Messrs. Winterbotham, Mark Beaulay, and A. J. C. Flynn, M.P.'s, will deliver their soul; while at the Boys' National schools Earl Compton, and Mr. J. A. Picton, and Mr. W. Abraham, will speak.

Other speakers next week on the Liberal side will be Professor Stuart, Mr. T. P. O'Connor, Mr. Sydney Buxton, and Mr. Joshua Rowntree. The division looks lively to-day, the noble army of sandwichmen bearing legends which he who runs may read. Mr. Kenwick Seager, who was in evidence at the Central Committee rooms to-day, says that the Liberals want all the outside help that they can possibly get. Liberals should not forget that the fight will probably be so close that every vote won or lost may mean victory or defeat. canvassers of the stamp of members of the N.L.C. are especially wanted. Mr. Leighton *has* a committee-room. It is a small building in the Prince of Wales's-road, placarded with the words "Local Legislation and Integrity." His agent said that gentleman would certainly go to the poll. He had retired at the eleventh hour on previous occasions in favour of the Conservative candidate, but he was determined not to do so this time. He was confident that there were plenty of Liberals in the district to-day, and it is to be hoped gaining "Unionist" votes. It is rumoured that Mr. Leighton is actually going to have another committee room—this time *in* the division.

ATHENÆUM CLUB.

The following gentlemen were yesterday elected by the committee of this club, under the conditions of the recent ballot, which provides for the election of a certain number of persons annually "of distinguished eminence in science, literature, or the arts, or for public services":—Mr. George Dennis, Mr. Luke Fildes, R.A., and Sir Donald Mackenzie Wallace, K.C.I.E.

BARON HUDDLESTON'S PROBABLE RETIREMENT.

On Monday (writes a correspondent) Mr. Baron Huddleston will have been a judge for fifteen years, and unless the Treasury requires that he shall make up a certain period during which he was absent owing to sickness—and that is very unlikely—will become entitled to his pension of £5,500 per annum. It is generally understood that his lordship will follow the example set by Mr. Justice Field and retire, especially as he has been frequently indisposed of late. The learned judge—who delights to be called "the last of the Barons"—was called to the Bar in 1839, and was elevated to the Bench by Lord Cairns, being at the time the Queen's Remembrancer for the City.

Concerning Baron Huddleston's wish to be "the last of the Barons," it must be remembered that Mr. Baron Pollock, although his senior on the Bench, is six years younger and seems indisposed to retire. Baron Pollock consequently interferes with the realisation of Baron Huddleston's wish.

SIR W. ROBINSON ON THE COLONIES.

The Governor-elect of Western Australia, Sir William C. F. Robinson, and Sir Frederick Napier Broome, the late governor, were the guests of the president and committee of the Civil Service's Club in dinner yesterday evening. Lord Bateman presided over a large assemblage, and "The Health of the Guests" was very cordially received. In reply to the toast of the guests, Sir W. Robinson remarked that he thought that unions was the destiny of the colonies generally, and that the stronger the bond of union became the closer would be the attachment to the mother country. The development of the resources of West Australia was increasing and though there was an outcry against the handing over a million acres to a population of only 40,000, still it was to the descendants of the present generation that the grant of left not to the present colony was making marvellous progress, and deserved the support of the Home Government. Sir Frederick Broome and the Hon. S. H. Parker also responded in the same vein.

EXAMINATIONS BY THE SOCIETY OF TYPISTS.

The Society of Typists will meet at Exeter Hall on March 17th to hold an examination of typewriting, and the highest award will be granted in three degrees pass, good, and excellent. Neatness and accuracy will be considered rather than mere speed. An advanced examination will be held in April or May, when those candidates who obtain first or second degrees may again go up. The certificates will be of value in enabling holders to obtain situations, the advanced certificate showing that the holder is well educated and intelligent, in addition to being a ski ful type-writer manipulator. By thus carefully selecting only the best workers, employers will not run the risk of engaging incompetent clerks. The more prominent type-writing offices being represented on the committee, and the fact that only "fair houses" charging the minimum rate of the society's schedule, are members of the society, will be a guarantee to the public that the certificates are reliable. Operators on any kind of typewriter will be eligible, the different firms having kindly consented to act as judges in conjunction with the examining committee. The society believes that this measure will raise the standard of work and workers, and so prevent the occupation from being turned into a refuge for the incapable. The hon. secretary of the Typist's Society may be addressed at 18, Essex-street, Strand, W.C.

HORRIBLE CRIME AT BREMEN.

A horrible murder and suicide took place at Bremen yesterday afternoon. A bricklayer named Seidel, who had been ordered by his widowed landlady, Frau Emigholz, to quit his lodgings, fired several revolver shots at her out of revenge. The wounded woman ran downstairs into the kitchen, but was followed by Seidel, who, perhaps alive to the result of his crime, threw several dynamite cartridges into the fireplace, wrecking the house, and at the same time destroying himself and his dying victim.

Lord Wolmer, the Unionist Whip, is expected in town to-day from Biarritz. He is much better.

The claims of Mr. Besley for the metropolitan magistrateship vacant by the death of Mr. Saunders, are being pressed upon the Home Secretary.

Bishop Smythies is compelled by ill-health to leave Zanzibar next Tuesday by the mail steamer for Suez, possibly for England.

Mrs. George Augustus Sala is suffering from a severe attack of th prevailing epidemic, which prevents her returning the many congratulatory visits made to her.

THE MONEY MARKET.

One o'clock.

STOCK MARKETS QUIET AND DULL.—NO FEATURE.

Quotations in the open market remain practically unaltered. Short money is a trifle easier, at 5 per cent., owing to the usual falling off in the demand on a Saturday, while the rate for discounting three months' bank paper remains at 4⅜ to 4⅝ per cent with the bulk of the business transacted at the lower figure. The return of the New York Associated Banks, as antic pated, is not so favourable, but a satisfactory feature as affecting this market is the announcement of a reduction of 1 per cent. in Berlin Bank rate, which is thereby reduced to 4 per cent. This institution has been working with a 5 per cent. rate since the 3rd of October last.

The only movements of any interest on the Stock Exchange are in the department in American railway securities where prices have been adversely affected by the receipt of lower quotations from New York. In other directions scarcely anything has been done, and the changes are insignificant. Consols are quiet and steady, while in the Home Rails many market values are fairly well supported, though the variations are slight. In the Foreign department there has been a little selling of the Turk Loan secured on the Egyptian Tribute after yesterday's advance, but otherwise there is an almost entire absence of business. The gold premium at Buenos Ayres continues to advance, latest advices representing it as having risen to 128,50 per cent. In American Railroads there is no disposition to do anything, owing to the fact of the New York exchange being closed. Trunks are a trifle harder, but Mexican Railway issues are practically unaltered.

The list of applications for shares in the Anglo-Austrian Printing and Publishing Union (Limited) will open on Tuesday next. The share capital is £500,000 divided in equal portions of 8 per cent cumulative preference shares and ordinary shares of £10 each, £500 debentures of £100 each, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent., are also offered for subscription. The company has been formed for the purpose of effecting a combination of the printing, lithogra hic, publishing, and kindred businesses of Vienna. The purchase price for the whole of the properties has been fixed at £500,000, of which the vendor takes £200,000 in preference and ordinary shares and debentures in equal proportions, the balance being payable in cash, or cash and ordinary shares, at the option of the directors. This will leave a sum of £150,000 for working capital, of which for the present it is proposed to issue £100,000, the remaining £50,000 being reserved for future issue, if necessary.

The Consolidated Trust (Limited) announces the issue at par of £300,000 four-and-a-quarter per cent. perpetual registered debenture stock, which will take absolute priority over the capital of all other possible obligations of the company. The prospectus states that the investments of the company have been carefully selected, and yield a yearly revenue which, when increased by the investment of the debenture capital, will be four times the amount required to pay the total interest on the debentures.

The letters of allotment and regret in the shares of the Anglo-Australian Investment, Finance, and Land Company (Limited) have been posted.

The Caledonian Railway Company has issued a report on the quinquennial valuation to December 31, state that the net increase in the value of the line upon the valuation at 2½ per cent. interest, and, subject to the final audit of the balance-sheet, to distribute among the participating policy-holders the sum of £131,956. This will provide a uniform reversionary bonus at the rate of £1 11s per cent. on the sum assured and existing bonuses for each annual premium paid since the valuation of 1885. Although declared as a reversion, the bonus may, according to the custom of the company be commuted for cash, or reduction of premium. The valuation of the company having been made at 2½ per cent, the reserve for liabilities is exceptionally full. In future all the interest that may be earned on the investments over and above 2½ per cent. will be available for the profits of the assured, and the future there is no doubt the company should be very large. Besides declaring the quinquennial bonus at the rate of £1 11s per cent. per annum, the directors have ordered that an interim bonus be paid in respect of all policies that become claims before December 31, 1894.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.—The market opened quiet with a small demand. Probable sales 5,000 bales. Futures are one to two points lower.

The following are the latest changes compared with yesterday's closing :—

HOME RAILWAYS.—*Improved:* Caledonian ¼, Great Western, Sheffield Deferred, and Metropolitan ¼. *Receded:* Brighton Deferred, North Western, and North Eastern ⅛ each.

FOREIGN STOCKS.—*Advanced:* Spanish 1-16. *Declined:* Turkish 1873 and Defence ¼, and Egyptian Unified 1-16.

AMERICAN RAILWAYS.—*Risen:* Ohio and Mississippi Ordinary ¼, and Philadelphia and Reading shares ⅛. *Fallen:* Louisville and Nashville ¼, Northern Pacific Preference ¼, Milwaukee, and St. Paul, Union Pacific, Wabash Preference and Bonds, Lake Shore, New York Central, Erie shares, and Second Mortgage, and Norfolk and Western Preference ¼ each, Denver Preference ½, and the Ordinary ⅛.

CANADIAN AND FOREIGN RAILWAYS.—*Higher:* Grand Trunk First, Second, and Third Preference and Guaranteed ½, and the Ordinary 1-16. *Lower:* Canadian Pacific ½.

MINES AND MISCELLANEOUS.—*Improved:* Mysore and Barry and De Beers ½, and Guinness Brewery stock 1¼.

The following are this day's closing prices of the principal Stocks and Shares :—

BRITISH FUNDS, ETC.			MINES.	
Consols (2½% money	97⅛	⅛	Indian Consolidated	1⅛ 2⅜
Do account	97 1/16	1⅛	Mysore shares	5⅞ 6⅛
Do for Jan	100	⅛	Rio Tinto Deferred	2 2⅛
2½ per Cent	98⅛	⅛	Copiapo	3 7/16 3⅛
New 2½ per Cent	102⅜	⅜	Nanaqua	2 ⅛
India 3½ per Cent	103	⅛	Mashonaland Barry	6⅛
Do 4 per Cent	113½	1½	Rio Tinto	15 1/16 15⅛
Egyptian Unified	103⅜	3	Montana Gold	1 3/16 1⅛
Mexican Ist	103⅝	⅜	Debeers	17⅛ 18
Do 3rd	22⅝	⅜	St. Cuan Copper	23⅛ ⅜
Birmingham Corp. 5s	113	11		
Liverpool	112⅜	⅜		
FOREIGN STOCKS.			TELEGRAPHS ETC.	
Argent. 6 p.c. 1111	83		Anglo-American	49⅛ 50⅜
Do 5 p.c. 1886	82	5	Do. Pref.	91½ 92⅛
Do Treasury	91	b	Brazilian Submarine	12⅛ ⅜
Austrian Gold	95	b	Direct Una. Stock	10 ⅛
Do Silver	75⅝	6	Eastern	15⅛ 11⅜
Do 4 p.c. 1881	75⅛	6	Direct Spanish	12⅛ 13
Belgian Scripts. 4½	75⅛	6	National Telephone	2⅝ ⅜
Do. part paid	13⅝	10	Globe Telegraph	9⅛ ⅜
Brazil 5 p.c.	91	⅛		
Do. Consols	54⅛	5	TRAMWAYS, ETC.	
Chilian 6% 1882	101	2	London Gas Co.	190 210
Costa Rica A	93	2	London Omnibus	11⅛ 14⅛
Do. B	93		London Tramways	14⅛ 15⅛
Egypt, State Do	103	⅛	North Metropolitan	43 ⅜
Do. Unified	94⅛	⅜		
Do. Five certs	103⅛	⅛	WATERWORKS.	
Do. Daira sanieh	85⅛	4½	Chelsea Waterworks	210 3
French 4 p.c. Rents	88⅝	7	Grand Junction	211 14
Do. 4½ p.c. Rents	101	⅛	Kent	271 4
Greek 5 p.c. 1881	78⅛	⅜	Lambeth	232 6
Do. Gold Rentes	87⅛	⅛	New River, New	310 3
Italian	92 3/16	11/16	Shareholders' Guaran.	113 14
Mexican 3 p.c. 1111	39	⅛	W. Middlesex	310 3
Do. 6 p.c.	17	⅛		
Peruvian 5 p.c.	23⅛	⅜	GAS & ELECTRIC LIGHT.	
Portuguese	63⅜	5⅛	Gaslight & Coke A	21⅛ 6
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Spanish 4 p.c.	73⅜	⅛	South Metro. A	213 8
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Series A	40⅜	⅛	Do. C	230 4½
Series B	21⅛	1⅛	London Electric	2⅜ 3⅛
Series D	37⅛	13	Metropolitan	4⅜ 9
4½ p.c. 1st	91⅛	⅜		
5 per Defence	102⅜	⅜	MISCELLANEOUS.	
6 p.c. Loan	8		Allsopp	7⅛ 3⅛
Uruguay Unified	71	⅛	Ammunition	3⅛ 7⅛
Virginia Funded	41⅛	6⅛	Hotchkiss	7⅛ ⅜
Do. 6 p.c.	7		Bryant and May	15⅛ ⅜
			Scott's Cement	7⅛ 8
BRITISH RAILWAYS.			Liverpool Cotton	3⅛ 4
Caledonian	109⅛	7⅛	Land M. Deben.	8 ⅛
Great Eastern	85	⅛	Londoness St. K	15 18
Great Northern	153⅛	4½		
Ditto A	153⅛	7⅛		
Great Western	165½	7⅛		
Holland Barnsley	81⅛	⅜		
Lancashire	122	3		
Brighton Ordinary	170	7		
Brighton A	152⅛	⅜		
Chatham (Ordinary	25⅜	⅜		
Dell's Asbestos	12⅛	13½	Ocean Tons	11⅜ ⅜
San Jorge	9⅛	6⅛	Samarkand Rice	4 ⅜
Tarapaca Water	13⅜	11½	Tharsis Sulphur	5 ⅜
City and Suburban	7⅛	15⅛	G. F. o. S. Africa	4⅜ ⅜
Jumper's Gold	8⅛	⅜	Exploring Co.	13 17
Jubilee	2⅜	⅜	Kalgoorlie Exploration	2⅛ 3⅛
Salisbury	7⅛	⅜	Southern Land	1⅛ ⅜
Ruby	9/16	11/16	Eastman's Ordinary	15⅛ ⅜
Lisbon Buriya	6⅛	7	El Aime's Copper Co.	6⅜ ⅜

"Pall Mall Gazette" Office.

SATURDAY MORNING.

To the seeing eye, several little interesting dramas have been going on in the Lobby during the last day or two. Mr. Plimsoll has been here, there, and everywhere. The miners' representatives have not been at all content with formal deputations, but have assiduously buttonholed and waylaid the Home Secretary, who has been obliged to stand a regular siege, and might be heard at all hours discoursing the sweet and comforting truths of individualism to unheeding ears. These burly North-country interviewers stood up to Mr. Matthews in a way which was evidently quite new to him.

⁂

This from the inner lobby. In the outer, Mr. George Smith, of Coalville, has been once more assiduously "on the pounce" for both members and pressmen, and has at last secured a goodly number of backers for his poor little bill in Mr. Burt, Dr. Cameron, and Mr. W. S. Caine. There is something pathetic in the spectacle of the old man as he sits there with marvellous patience through the long hours, dreaming of the happy millenium when all "gipsy, and van children, and other waifs and strays" (as the formula runs) shall be educated and ticketed by a fatherly Government. May he have better luck than last Session!

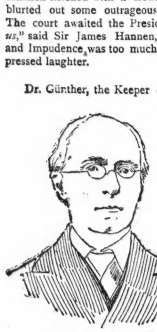
⁂

I am glad to hear of the great change for the better in the condition of young "Jack" Lincoln, the son of the genial American Minister at the Court of St. James's. Last Thursday his condition inspired the gravest anxiety, and it was decided to risk an operation, which, however, was successfully performed.

⁂

A striking proof of the estimation in which Mr. Biggar's sincerity and sterling merits were held by those who had ample opportunities of judging his character was the good-humoured, gentle way in which his most improper vagaries were passed over, and turned off by "those in authority" in court or chamber. The Speaker's mild rebuke when Joseph stood up to ask whether it was in order to speak of a coercion Government as "honourable," was quoted yesterday. It recalls a similar instance during the Commission proceedings. At the close of an irritating wrangle between counsel one day, Mr. Biggar's familiar form was seen to rise; Mr. Biggar was determined to put in his spoke. The usual expectant smile passed round. Sir James Hannen listened with a form of painful patience. Mr. Biggar, of course, blurted out some outrageously undignified remark, and resumed his seat. The court awaited the President's rebuke. "Mr. Biggar *has not assisted us*," said Sir James Hannen, with gentle dignity. The contrast of Dignity and Impudence was too much for decorum, and the court exploded with suppressed laughter.

⁂

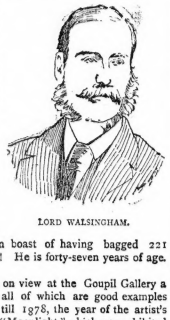


DR. GUNTHER.

Dr. Günther, the Keeper of the Birds at the Natural History Museum, is one of the many foreigners who have paid England the compliment of leaving their own country to come among us. He has been in the service of the museum since 1858, and is now sixty years of age. His upright figure and fresh-coloured face bespeak him a man of excellent physique, and one in whom there is plenty of work left to be directed to his favourite studies. He is the recognized authority on Fishes, and his "Introduction," published in 1880, is well known. He has published several other works, and founded and edited the "Record of Zoological Literature from 1864 to 1870" and is co-editor of "The Annals and Magazine of Natural History." Dr. Günther was born at Esslingen, Würtemberg, and educated at the Universities of Tübingen, Berlin, and Bonn. Only two of his scientific books have been written in his native language.

⁂

Lord Walsingham, whose gifts to the Natural History Museum are referred to in another column, is one of our best sportsmen-naturalists. His family seat, Merton Hall (which is now leased to Baron Hirsch, and was the scene of Lord Hartington's recent severe illness) is eminently a naturalist's home; and the fauna of England is well represented in Lord Walsingham's domains, as is witnessed by his gifts to the Natural History Museum. From a boy the passion for sport and natural history held Lord Walsingham; and from playing in the Eton eleven in 1860 and 1861, and for Cambridge in 1862, to visiting Albania that same winter, and nine years later California and Oregon, we see in him how "the boy is father to the man." Lord Walsingham is essentially "a part of all that he has seen." Lord Walsingham is a great authority on ensilage and general agriculture, a Fellow of the Royal Society as well as of the Linnæan and Zoological, and can boast of having bagged 221 brace of grouse to his own gun in one day! He is forty-seven years of age.



LORD WALSINGHAM.

⁂

Messrs. Boussod, Valadon and Co. have on view at the Goupil Gallery a collection of paintings by C. F. Daubigny, all of which are good examples of his work at different periods from 1854 till 1878, the year of the artist's death. One of the most important of these is "Moonlight," which was exhibited at the Academy in 1866, and is now the property of Mr. Wells, R.A. With this exception all the pictures are new to London. I am glad to know that Mr. Thomson has taken our hint, and that the exhibition is open at 9 A.M., so that "Art before breakfast" is now possible.

⁂

Apropos of Messrs. Erckmann-Chatrian, whose case has been put back for an uncertain period in the Paris law courts, an amusing story is told. Like other popular writers before them, they found it very hard in their youthful days to find a publisher for the productions of their united genius. Chatrian having observed that in order to succeed at Paris a man ought to be well dressed, the two composed a joint petition to Erckmann père, asking for 200 francs with which to buy a new suit of clothes for his son and heir. The money having arrived after some remonstrances from the father, a Jewish tailor was commissioned to furnish the clothes and boots. When the things arrived, the boots were found to be too short, but the Jew would not hear of taking them back. "Very well," said Erckmann junior to his collaborator, "you are shorter than I; the boots will fit you; and you will have to don the new things and call upon editors and publishers." But while the boots fitted, the clothes were much too long. There was another dilemma, till the couple hit upon the plan of hiding the deficiencies of the new suit under an overcoat. Thus equipped, Chatrian set out in search of a publisher, and found one almost immediately, after many years of anxious watching and waiting.

⁂

Another interesting incident in their early experiences was when, after having waited for twenty months to hear from the editor of the *Revue des Deux Mondes* whether he would print their story of "L'Illustre Boiteux Mathéus," Chatrian presented himself at the office of the *Revue*, asking to be informed as to the fate of his MS. It had only been partly read, was the reply, whereupon the young author snatched up the MS. and went out with the prophetic words which have come literally true: "The old are forgotten, the young will be recognized. One day you will come to us, and then we shall refuse your offers."

Bord's Pianos.—25 per cent. discount for cash, or 10s. per month (Seasoned), 17s. 6d. per month on the three years' system. Illustrated Lists free at CRAIG, SELLERS and CO., 14, SOUTHAMPTON ROW, HOLBORN, W.C. Pianos exchanged.

SIR EDWARD WATKIN AND LORD HARTINGTON.

A CURIOUS CORRESPONDENCE.

Something has been heard of a correspondence which Sir Edward Watkin has had with Lord Hartington as a result of which he has resigned his membership in the Liberal Unionist Association. On October 16, Sir Edward received the following letter from Lord Wolmer (Liberal-Unionist whip):—

"Blackmoor, Petersfield, 15.10.89.

"Dear Sir Edward Watkin,—Lord Hartington has been informed that you are taking a prominent part in introducing to the constituency of Great Grimsby Mr. Henry Josse, the Gladstonian candidate, who is to oppose Mr. Heneage at the next general election. Lord Hartington desires me to inquire from you—in order to prevent the possibility of any future misconception—whether this is the fact.—Believe me, yours truly,

"WOLMER."

Sir Edward telegraphed (during the receipt of this letter) to Lord Wolmer thus:—"You say, 'Lord Hartington has been informed'; who is the informant? Reply paid." In reply Lord Wolmer wired:—"Before replying to your telegram, I must refer to Lord Hartington for instructions," and (on the 16th) wrote, explaining that he had so referred to Lord Hartington, and that he had received a letter from him. "In it," Lord Wolmer wrote, "he desires me to tell you that he is somewhat surprised at your inquiry, as it is not likely that he would have taken any notice of the matter if he had not received information on which he thought he could rely. Lord Hartington, however, has no objection to inform you that his informant is Mr. Heneage, and that he has in his possession a card on which you have issued invitations to a conversation in Great Grimsby 'to meet Mr. Henry Josse and Mr. Herbert Gladstone, M.P.'"

The invitation card referred to is as follows:—

Sir Edward Watkin requests the honour of the company of Mr.....
and lady at a Soiree, at the Royal Hotel, Great Grimsby, on Monday, October 14th (8.30 P.M. to 10.30 P.M.), to meet Henry Josse, Esq., Henry Gladstone, Esq., and Herbert Gladstone, Esq., M.P.

Northenden, October 2nd, 1889. R.S.V.P.

On the 24th October Sir Edward wrote to Lord Wolmer, enclosing the following letter for Lord Hartington:—

"October 24, 1889.

"Dear Lord Hartington,—Be pleased to accept my resignation as a member of the Liberal Unionist Association.

"That resignation will not in any way affect my votes, and I doubt not that you will always find me in the same lobby on the great question which brought the party together.

"But I cannot reconcile interference not only with my personal political, but also with my social action—as exhibited in Lord Wolmer's notes to me of the 15th and 19th of October—with my own self-respect.

"I may, however, explain that the soiree complained of was absolutely non-political, and that amongst the 140 ladies and gentlemen present there were more Unionists than Gladstonians—as Mr. Heneage knows.

Mr. Heneage was only returned at the last election by the votes of men connected with the great industry which I have to deal with at the port of Grimsby. There is not a shadow of a chance of his return at the next election; and what has to be gravely considered by those whose duty it is to watch the interests of the borough, as such, is whether a man of the Moreton type or a solid, substantial merchant—who has contributed substantial service on the port and its people—like my very old friend Mr. Josse, shall be put forward.

"I do not think Mr. Heneage's underhand and petty proceeding will add to his popularity in Grimsby.—I have the honour to be, dear Lord Hartington, very faithfully yours, E. W. WATKIN.

"The Most Hon. the Marquis of Hartington, Devonshire House."

THE INCORPORATED LAW SOCIETY'S EXAMINATIONS.

The Incorporated Law Society have issued their list of successful candidates and prizemen at the examination held in January. Out of eighty-nine candidates who gave notice of intending to present themselves for examination only twenty-seven were successful. Of these six were awarded first-class honours and prizes, twelve were placed in the second-class, and the remainder in the third class. The number who have obtained first-class honours is much larger than usual, at any rate during the last few examinations. At the November examination of last year only one candidate obtained first-class honours, and at the June examination of the same year there was no candidate considered by the examiners sufficiently good to be awarded a first-class.

LAWN TENNIS AT THE QUEEN'S CLUB.

The second round of the Invitation Handicap at the Queen's Club resulted in the downfall of the champion, who failed to give the long start of 15.2 (equivalent to half-30 in the old style of scoring) to that rising young player W. Castle. The defeat of W. Renshaw will rob the final of much of its interest, for had he qualified for it and met E. W. Lewis there would have been a very large attendance to see the match. Lewis plays a great deal in covered courts, whereas Renshaw has very little winter practice, so it is probable that the former will succeed where the latter failed, and that Castle will be defeated this afternoon. The first match decided yesterday was between E. W. Lewis (scratch) and H. S. Scrivener (15.2). The first set was a very close one, the score reaching "five-all." Lewis, however, won the next two games, and the set at 7-5. The second set was all in favour of Lewis, who improved in his play, while his opponent fell off, the score being 6-1 in favour of the covered court champion. The second match was between W. Renshaw (scratch) and W. Castle (15.2). The first set was well contested, Castle winning at 6-4; but in the second the champion played very indifferently, and was beaten 6-1. E. W. Lewis (scratch) and W. Castle (15.2) meet in the final this afternoon.

FIVE THOUSAND POUNDS FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS.

The treasurer of the Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church of England had (says the London correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian*) a pleasant surprise yesterday morning, when he received information from the solicitors who are winding up the estate of the late Mr. George Sturge, of London, that they are prepared to pay over the handsome sum of five thousand pounds on account of the "residue." The treasurer's account for 1889 had closed with a considerable debit balance, which will make the unexpected bequest all the more acceptable. Mr. Sturge was a member of the Society of Friends, but he took a deep interest in the Foreign Missions of the English Presbyterian Church, having contributed £1,000 towards their support during the last few years of his life in half-yearly instalments of £100.

THE NATIONAL HOME READING UNION.

The National Home Reading Union have appointed Mr. Hoborn, of Oxford, as general secretary. He has had some experience in connection with working men's clubs and organization work. Mr. Howell will retire from the post of secretary to the Artisans' Section, and the office will be reorganized in consequence of those changes. The work of the Union (according to the *Manchester Guardian*) has not as yet been attended with that success in numbers which the promoters desired.

MR. SALA INEXORABLE.

The London correspondent of the *Liverpool Post* writes:—I am sorry to learn that the gentleman, who, as I mentioned the other day, had undertaken to bring about an amicable settlement of the matters at issue between Mr. Sala and Mr. Harry Furniss, admits his failure. Mr. Sala is inexorable. He has already succeeded in obtaining apologies and costs from two or three papers which reported the obnoxious passage in Mr. Furniss's lecture, and he declares that he will be satisfied with nothing less than his pound of flesh.

THE "RECORD" ON SARAH BERNHARDT AS THE VIRGIN MARY.

There is, it seems (says the *Record*), but too much truth in the statement that a drama, based upon the incidents of our Lord's Passion, is to be produced in Paris at Easter. A grosser and more gratuitous outrage upon Christian feeling, it declares, could hardly be imagined. "Le Mystère," as the piece is called, is designed to "bring out the filial side of Christ's character," and to unfold "the mission of the Saviour to humanity." That the whole may be adequately rendered, "the part of Christ will be entrusted to M. Garnier," and "Mdme. Sarah Bernhardt is to create the rôle of the Virgin "Mary." We are not reassured by the statement, volunteered by the correspondent first responsible for the news, that "the subject is treated with the greatest reverence and delicacy," nor yet that the author has "consulted the parish priest of Ober-Ammergau." What can possibly be urged in defence of this unwarrantable insult? The performers are not peasants, but actors and actresses, whose reputations are of the world worldly.

INSTRUCTIONS.—When attacked with FEVERISH COLD, lie in bed for three or four days in a warm room, well ventilated by having a good fire, take ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" freely and ENO'S "VEGETABLE MIXTURE" as occasion may require. After a few days the marked symptoms will pass away. CAUTION.—Examine each bottle and see that the capsule is marked ENO'S "FRUIT SALT." Without it you have been imposed on by a worthless and occasionally poisonous imitation.—ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" WORKS, LONDON, S.E.

PAUL KRUGER'S EARNEST OF FRIENDSHIP.

BOERS FORBIDDEN TO JOIN MR. RHODES'S RIVAL.

A Pretoria telegram says:—The Transvaal Government has issued a proclamation forbidding the burghers to join or take part in the Mashonaland Colonisation Scheme, the objects of which are to colonise, form towns and settlements, establish law and order, and occupy and hold that part of North-east Mashonaland contained in the "Bowler Concession" granted in 1888.

Authentic information has been received in London that the special mission sent by the Government to Matabeleland, to announce to King Lo Bengula the grant of the charter to the British South Africa Company, has reached Bulnwayo, and has been favourably received by the King, who showed the envoys every attention, and ordered a "great dance" in their honour.

ROBERT BROWNING'S WILL.

The will of the late Robert Browning, which is entirely in his own handwriting, is as follows:—

"This is the last will and testament of me, Robert Browning, the younger, of 19, Warwick-crescent, Harrow-road, Esquire. First, I revoke all other wills. Also I give and bequeath unto George Gooden Moulton Barrett, late of Warmincombe House, Tiverton, barrister, and John Forster, of Palace Gate House, Kensington, barrister (whom I hereby appoint my executors, and also as my trustees for the purposes hereinafter mentioned), all my stock and property in the Italian Public Debt or securities, and also all my stock and property in the English funds, and also all my copyrights, money, securities, and personal estates whatsoever and wheresoever, upon the trusts following—that is to say, upon trust out of the income or annual proceeds of my Italian stock and securities to pay unto my sister, Sarianna Browning, half-yearly during her natural life, the sum of £200 sterling for her absolute use, and subject thereto upon trust out of my Italian and English stocks and property and the income thereof from time to time to pay and apply such sum as shall be necessary or desirable to maintain and educate my son, Robert Wiedemann Barrett Browning, until he shall attain the age of twenty-one years, and on my said son attaining the age of twenty-one years, I direct my trustees to stand possessed of all my said Italian and English stocks and property, and all my personal estate whatsoever and wheresoever, in trust for my said son Robert Wiedemann Barrett Browning, absolutely subject, nevertheless to the payment of the said yearly sum of £200 sterling to my said sister during her life as aforesaid. And further, in case my said son Robert Wiedemann Barrett Browning shall die under the age of twenty-one years without leaving lawful issue, and leaving my said sister Sarianna Browning him surviving, then I direct my said trustees to stand possessed of all my Italian and English stock, property, and personal estate for the sole and absolute benefit of my sister Sarianna Browning in the hope and confidence that she will by her last will or otherwise give so much thereof and in such share as she in her discretion shall think fit unto the children of my uncle Reuben Browning, and of my cousins James, John, and George Silverthorne, and I hereby declare my wish and desire to be that my trustees shall not convert into other stock or securities my said stock in the Italian Debt during the lifetime of my sister or during the minority of my son. In witness whereof I have hereunder and also to a duplicate hereof set my hand this 12th of February, 1884.—Robert Browning the younger. Signed and delivered by the testator, Robert Browning the younger, as and for his last will and testament in the presence of us present at the same time, who at his request, in his presence, and in the presence of each other have subscribed our names as witnesses thereto—A. Tennyson, Freshwater, Isle of Wight; F. T. Palgrave, 5, York-gate, London, M.A., University, Oxon."

John Forster, one of the two executors named in the will, died in the lifetime of the late Robert Browning, on February 2, 1876, and George Gooden Moulton Barrett has duly renounced probate. Letters of administration with the will annexed have therefore been granted to Robert Wiedemann Barrett Browning of 29, De Vere-gardens, Kensington, the testator's son, by whom the gross value of the personal estate and effects in the United Kingdom has been sworn at £10,774 19s. 4d.

MUSICAL MEMS.

To-day is a busy one in musical circles. Herr Joachim makes his second appearance at the Popular Concerts, playing as a solo his old favourite, "il Trillo del Diavolo," by Tartini. There is an attractive programme at the Crystal Palace; in the evening we are promised a ladies' night of the Strolling Players at the St. James's Hall, when there will be heard for the first time in London, if we mistake not, Saint-Saëns's "Danse des Prêtresses de Dragon," from "Samson and Delila." The vocalists are Mrs. Helen Trust and Mdme. Belle Cole. Herr Hans Wessely is the solo violinist. The Lyric and Meistersingers' Clubs both give smoking concerts to-morrow evening.

The rumour usually promulgated at this time of the year is already current with reference to Mdme. Patti's appearance in Italian Opera at Covent Garden this year. We have it on the authority of a well-known impresario—and a Mdme. Patti is at present in San Francisco it will probably be some time before the usual denial is circulated.

Dr. Hubert Parry, a keen scholar and excellent musician, will lecture at the Royal Institution on "Evolution in Music" on Friday evening next.

The first of the usual Lenten programmes of Bach's "Passion Music," according to St. John, was given last night at St. Anne's, Soho, in the presence of the Princesses Victoria and Maud of Wales and a large congregation. The work was given with considerable excellence, considering that the material is entirely voluntary, the solos being undertaken by Mr. Charles Wade, Mr. Fairfax Wade, Mr. Devonshire, Mr. Ackerman, and Masters Long and West. This is the last series of these services that will be held in this church previous to the retirement of Canon Wade.

The programme of the first of Mr. Henschel's Young People's Orchestral Concerts at St. James's Hall, on the afternoon of April 16, will comprise the overture, air, and gavotte from Bach's suit in D, Haydn's symphony in G (B and H No. 13), the ballet music from Gluck's "Iphigénie en Aulide," the scherzo and wedding march from Mendlessohn's "Midsummer Night's Dream," music and entr'acte from Reinecke's "Manfred," Rossini's overture to "William Tell," and songs by Mr. Henschel.

The ordinary general meeting of the Carl Rosa Opera Company will be held next Thursday to receive the director's report and the balance sheet of the company, particulars of which we published last night. In mentioning the untimely death of the late Mr. Carl Rosa, the directors say: "By his death the company has been deprived of its founder and of a managing director, who by his personal talents and unremitting attention to all the details of their business, contributed greatly to the success of the undertaking, and who possessed the confidence and warm personal attachment of his colleagues."

THE IRISH LOCAL GOVERNMENT BILL.

According to the London correspondent of the *Birmingham Post*, "the Government is now engaged in considering the main outlines of the promised Local Government Bill for Ireland, with the view to its introduction if possible before the Whitsuntide recess. As has already been understood, however, Ministers entertain little or no hope of being able to pass the measure into law this session."

THE GEOLOGICAL SOCIETY'S HONOURS.

The anniversary meeting of the Geological Society was held yesterday. The ballot for officers and Council resulted in the election of Dr. A. Geikie, of the Geological Survey of Scotland, as president. An important feature of the anniversary meeting is the presentation of medals. The Wollaston gold medal, founded and most highly regarded, was awarded to Professor Williamson, of Owens College, known to geologists and botanists all over the world for his long-continued examination of the plants of the coal measures. The Murchison went to Professor E. Hull, director of the Geological Survey of Ireland, well known to the public for his popular works on "The Coalfields of Great Britain." The Lyell was awarded to Professor Rupert Jones of the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, whose monograph on foraminifera is familiar to all geologists. The Wollaston Fund was given to Mr. W. A. E. Ussher, the Murchison to Mr. E. Wethered, the Lyell to Mr. C. D. Sherborn, and the Barlow-Jamison to Mr. W. J. Harrison. In the evening the Fellows dined together at the Criterion.

MDME. WHITEHURST'S CONCERT.

At Mdme. Whitehurst's concert last night at the Steinway the programme was of a more interesting character than is usually associated with this concert room. The concert giver, who has a well-trained soprano voice of pleasant quality, sang Verdi's "Ernanitvolami" and Haydn's "With verdure clad"; Mr. Gordon Shaw, though obviously suffering from cold, gave with some dramatic power a scena and aria from "Un Ballo in Maschera"; and Messrs. Ambruise Boyson and A. Reakes were heard in songs by Kjerulf and Pinsuti. Mr. A. Pollitzer, the leader of the Royal Choral Society orchestra, played violin solos by Hauser and Vieuxtemps, and Mr. Edgar Huland was at the pianoforte.

"CLEANING SILVER."—All difficulty in keeping silver, electro-plate, &c., unTarnished and with a brilliant polish, may be obviated by using GODDARD'S NON-MERCURIAL PLATE POWDER. Sold everywhere, in boxes 1s., 2s. 6d., and 4s. 6d. Four Gold Medals awarded.

FOUR NOVELS.

"Dead Stripes." By J. Carmichael. In 3 vols. The story of a manufacturer making love to one of his hands and thereby estranging her from her workman lover is a familiar one; and we have read before of a heroine who received into her heart the bullet that was meant for the man she loved. But we can forgive Mr. Carmichael these repetitions for his way of telling them. In the first place, the atmosphere of "Dead Stripes" is more pure than might be expected, since Mr. Heathcote, selfish as he is, very quickly deter, mines to marry the girl, while *she* remains throughout faithful to her lover, who did temporarily degenerate on her supposed desertion of him. Mr. Carmichael, indeed, does not go in for the ordinary contrast of hero and villain. He has drawn the hard-headed Diana somewhat conventionally, but with that exception his characters are life-like and original. Mr. Frances's growing love for Heathcote is treated delicately, and we are not even suffered to despise the worldly 'cuteness of "her friend" Ellen Trevor. Forde, too, seldom as he appears, has a very distinct individuality. He is gentlemanly and refined, having the sense to fall in love with the nicest girl in the neighbourhood. But she gave him no encouragement, and he did not waste the half of life that was left to him. The scenes between the millhands, with their kindly hearts and bitter tongues, are well done; but we feel doubtful as to the possibility of the sympathetic friendship which is described as having existed between the cultured and Browning-loving Frances and the factory-girl Liz. It is true that there were circumstances which bound them together, and in any case we forget the unreality of the incident in its charm.

"STRANGE GODS."

By Constance Cotterell, in three vols (Bentley.) The old plan of bringing everything right on the last page of volume three is showing a tendency to give way before the newer fashion of making the curtain fall on the birth of her first child. A death scene is, of course, suitable for a novel of sensation, and it moreover gives the novelist an opportunity of bringing closing chapter, and in this heroine of which we are apt to hear so much out those perfections in his heroine of which we are apt to hear so much of and see so little. Otherwise we confess to an inability to see the advantages of the new system. We have the same old abrupt readjustment of affairs, only put into an earlier chapter; and when we have prepared to part from the heroine with our congratulations we are in no mood to weep honestly over her death bed. "For better, for worse," however, Miss Cotterell has taken up with the new order of things. "Strange Gods," indeed, is throughout most falsely sentimental. We are wearied by the arcadian simplicity of Jenet, the attractive ugliness of Tristram, and the muscular honesty of Blase—strange names, by the way. Still more unreal and forced is the would-be worldliness of the cynical Evelyn "with those onyx eyes full of the yearnings of two romantic grandmothers, and scores of other tender and eloquent things he had never dreamt of." We read the other day of a person who possessed that kind of knowledge of the world which is gained by an intimate acquaintance with many novels, and that is the class to which Miss Cotterell apparently belongs. In the course of her reading several types of character have attracted her, and she has tried to make the story by the reproduction of them, filling out her pages with philosophical and religious disquisition.

"FOR THE LOVE OF A LASS."

"For the Love of a Lass, a Tale of Tynedale," in 2 vols. By Austin Clare. (Chatto and Windus.) "For the Love of a Lass" is a story with one idea—the effect of love on a man. The two men affected in this case are of very different natures the one from the other; and become differently developed under its influence. Mark Teasdale, the honest North Countrie farmer, seems to be unhinged, as it were, by the strength of hispassion, so that he loses sight of the distinctions between right and wrong. His narrow soul is determined blindly on the satisfaction of his passion, and he commits the most heinous crimes, partly accidentally but partly also of intention foul. And these leave him selfish and weak. The passion of Hugh Fenwick leads him to be a man and a hero. It is true that he was a handsome lad and the favourite suitor, but he was of finer stuff than the former from the beginning. The events of the story hang on the fact of Hugh's having been unfortunate enough to be implicated in the affairs of the Jacobites, and to be considered a dangerous man. That gave him a watchful, almost a suspicious, look which made those open-minded sons of the North distrust him. But it did not spoil his good looks or hinder him from playing the fiddle beautifully and winning the heart of pretty Phyllis into the bargain. The cleverness of the author, however, lies in the fact that he has made us sympathize with both men. Both are real suffering human beings, struggling for a happiness which they grasp at but cannot reach, fighting with their lower instincts after an ideal which they dimly realize: now getting a step nearer to it, now falling back again into the degrading "habit of middling action" by which the average man strains only to be like his fellows.

"ROGUES."

"Rogues." By R. H. Sherard. (Chatto and Windus.) "Rogues" is a clever book. To the thrilling incidents common to every good detective story, Mr. Sherard has superadded a very subtle analysis of the moral nature of a middle-aged London barrister, who proves himself to be a very weak brother indeed. The plot opens with the trial and conviction of one Backhouse, a man of many aliases, and the convict who had expected a much more severe sentence than the two years with hard labour which he received, expresses great gratitude to his counsel, and secretly entrusts him with a large sum of money. A charming woman of the world, brightly sketched, does her best to prevent his getting the money, which had been hidden in a volume of Shakspeare, and failing, then lays herself out to fascinate the elderly trustee, and succeeds but too well, so that he becomes really anxious to confer upon her the title and state of Mrs. Wilson, and the enjoyment of his fine pictures and his suburban villa, to all of which she turns a shy, reluctant ear. How little by little he is almost fatally led to appropriate the money piecemeal, so that the lump sum of two thousand seven hundred pounds is gradually nibbled away as a cheese by a mouse, the unhappy trustee bitterly reproaching himself at each fresh lapse from honesty, is told with admirable skill. It is no excuse that he finds out, after a long series of painful scenes, that the money actually belonged to himself at the time, having been stolen by Backhouse from the body of his murdered brother. The fair widow has been all along an accomplice of the thief and murderer, and the virtuous young woman who truly loves the elderly barrister will get a poor bargain if she finally succeeds in causing him to forget his brief folly and long disgrace. Mr. Sherard shows much power in this story.

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The interest will be paid half-yearly, on the 1st February and 1st August, the first payment being made 1st August, 1890 (calculated from the dates of each payment).
A quotation on the London Stock Exchange will in due course be applied for.
The stock will be registered in the books of the Company, and will pass by transfer.
The remaining articles of the association of the Company, and the Directors' resolution for creating and issuing the Debenture Stock, can be seen at the offices of the Company.
Prospectuses and Forms of Application can be obtained at the Company's offices, or of the bankers or brokers.

AFTER DINNERS AT HOMES, CONCERTS, &c.
MR. RICHARD SHIPMAN ("a very popular Reciter"—MANCHESTER COURIER) accepts engagements. "A singularly effective elocutionist."—ATHENÆUM. "Humorous and lengthy."—AGRICULTURAL HERALD. Press opinions, Répertoire, &c., from Earls Villa, Putney, S.W.

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ASSISTANT EDITOR and SUB. MANAGER WANTED for London weekly. Experience in Newspaper Work essential. Salary, £200. Political Summaries.—X., 1, Fieldcourt, Gray's-inn.

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STAMPS! STAMPS! I—PALMER'S BAZAAR, Seven-dials, W.C., buys and exchange with Palmer, who against Fabrikant to pass an Acte to stop forged stamps. Cheapest house. The best price given for collections. Opinions given on stamps gratis. 800 stamps, all different 2*s.* Stamps sent on approval.—J. W. PALMER, 283, Strand, London. My only address.

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WASHING.—Mrs. MARTIN, Park House Laundry, Kilburn-gate, Queen's Park, N.W., is willing to do washing. This Laundry is solely for high-class family work—Ladies' own Maids to wash. Lowest prices compatible, consistent with best work. List sent. Established 1870. No chemicals used.

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PREPARED SOUPS,

MOCK TURTLE, OX TAIL, HARE, GRAVY, &c.,

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The SUBSCRIPTION LIST will OPEN on TUESDAY, February 25, and will CLOSE on or before THURSDAY, February 27, for Town and Country, and on FRIDAY, February 28, for Abroad.

AMALGAMATION of the Ebenfurth Paper Mills, the Ebenburth Wood Pulp Mills, the Eggendorf Paper Mills—all near Vienna, with over 150 acres of Fresh old property and three valuable waterfalls, representing 650 horse-power; L. Bergmann and Company, Vienna, Newspaper and General Printers; J. Eberle and Company, Vienna, Music Printers and Lithographers; Hermann Scheibe, Vienna, Bookbinding Establishment; Theyer and Hardtmuth, Vienna, Berlin, Pesth, Manufacturing Stationers; Frei and Stieber, Vienna, Coloured and Embossed Paper Manufacturers; Victor Angerer, Vienna, Photographic Establishment; J. Biechinger, Vienna, Helio and Zinco-graphic Plate Manufacturers; Edward Holzel, Vienna, Geographical and Chart Publishers; Gustav Feitzinger, Vienna, Account Book Manufacturer; A. Hartleben, Vienna, Leipsic, Pesth, Publisher; and the acquisition of "The Wiener Tagblatt," Vienna, Morning and Evening Newspaper.

THE ANGLO-AUSTRIAN PRINTING AND PUBLISHING UNION

(LIMITED).

INCORPORATED UNDER THE COMPANIES ACTS, 1862 TO 1888, WHEREBY THE LIABILITY OF MEMBERS IS LIMITED TO THE AMOUNT OF THEIR SHARES.

Share Capital, £500,000; Debenture Capital, £250,000, consisting of 25,000 Eight per Cent. Cumulative Preference Shares of £10 each; 25,000 Ordinary Shares of £10 each; and 2,500 Mortgage Debenture Bonds of £100 each, bearing interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum.

The Shares are payable, £1 per Share on application, £4 on Allotment, £2 10s. on March 28th, and £2 10s. on April 25. The Debentures are payable £10 per Bond on Application, and balance on Allotment. Both Shares and Debentures may be paid up in full on Allotment, and Dividends and Interest will be calculated accordingly. The interest on the Debentures will be paid quarterly, and the Directors have taken power to pay interim dividends on both classes of Shares half-yearly.

DIRECTORS.

The Right Hon. Sir HENRY A. ISAACS, Lord Mayor of the City of London, CHAIRMAN.
HORATIO BOTTOMLEY, Esq. (Hansard Publishing Union, Limited), Vice-Chairman.
J. T. AGG GARDNER, Esq., M.P., Evesham House, Cheltenham.
COLERIDGE J. KENNARD, Esq. (Director Consolidated Bank, Limited).
Sir KOPER LETHBRIDGE, K.C.I.E., M.P. (late Press Commissioner of India).
C. KEGAN PAUL, Esq. (Kegan Paul, French, Trübner, and Company, Limited).
The Right Hon. Lord TEYNHAM, Sidcup, Kent.

AUSTRIAN COMMITTEE.

Prince SERGIUS RADZIWILL, Chairman.
HEINRICH Baron PEREIRA ARNSTEIN, Director of the Austrian State Railway Company.
NICHOLAUS RITTER VON SCANAVI, Banker, Vienna.

BANKERS.

The CONSOLIDATED BANK (Limited), 53, Threadneedle-street, E.C.; Charing-cross, S.W.; and Manchester.
J. N. SCANAVI, Vienna.

SOLICITORS.

Messrs. WILLIAM WEBB and Co., 6, Essex-street, Strand, London, W.C.
Dr. LUDWIG FREUWALD, Vienna.

AUDITORS.

Messrs. MONKHOUSE, GODDARD, and CO., Chartered Accountants, St. Swithin's-lane, E.C., and Newcastle-on-Tyne.

BROKERS.

Messrs. HAGGARD, HALE, and PIXLEY, Stock Exchange, and 26, Austin-friars, London, E.C.
WILLIAM H. HART, Esq., Stock Exchange, and 24, Austin-friars, London, E.C.
Liverpool.—Messrs. R. Thompson and Co., Stock Exchange, and 2, York-buildings, Manchester.—Messrs. Paxton and Coppock, Stock Exchange, and 12, Half Moon-street, Leeds.—Messrs. John Redmayne and Co., Stock Exchange, and 79, Albion-street. Edinburgh.—Messrs. J. D. Walker and and Watson, Stock Exchange, and 18, South St. Andrew-street. Glasgow.—Messrs. T. C. Cunningham and Brown, Stock Exchange, and 155, Buchanan-street. Newcastle-on-Tyne.—J. Straker Wilson, Esq., 28, Grey-street. Huddersfield.—Messrs. Mellor and Wimpenny, 1, Cloth Hall-street. Halifax.—C. Ramsc Appleyard, Esq., 17, George-street.

SECRETARY (*pro tem.*).—ST. JOHN WINNE, Esq.

REGISTERED OFFICES.—12, and 13, Cullenine-street, Strand, London, **W.C.**

PROSPECTUS.

This Company has been formed for the purpose of effecting a combination of the great Printing, Lithographic, Publishing, and kindred businesses of Vienna; of concentrating, as far as practicable, under the existing management, the resources of the various establishments, and thereby further developing the already enormous business at present carried on between England and Austria in the Printing and Publishing industries. The scheme has been warmly approved by Count Taaffe, the Prime Minister of Austria, the Marquis of Bacquehem, the Minister of Trade, and other members of the Government, who have promised the Company all the assistance in their power.

The firms comprised in the amalgamation represent practically every department of the Trade, the object having been to obtain the co-operation of the leading house in each branch, so that in future there might be one main organization open to English Printers and Publishers on the one hand, and to Austrian and Hungarian on the other, for the purposes of International trade. To facilitate the working of this system it is proposed to establish a direct Agency in London (connected by special wire with Vienna) through which the business of the Company can be transacted. Negotiations with this view are now in progress with the Hansard Publishing Union (Limited).

The first group of business mentioned above consists of the Ebenfurt Paper Mills, the Ebenfurt Wood-Pulp Mills, and the Eggendorf Paper Mills. These are situated a short distance from Vienna, and stand in the very front rank amongst the great Paper-making establishments of Austria. The property comprises 150 acres of freehold land, which, from its proximity to the capital, must of necessity become more valuable every year. The buildings, of which there are forty-nine, are of the most substantial and extensive character, comprising, in addition to the various factories, accommodation for a large number of workmen and their families, several large private residences, schools, infirmaries, &c.—constituting, in short, a complete village. The great feature of the property, however, is the enormous power obtained from the three valuable falls of the River Fischa, which runs through the centre property, never freezes, and does not deviate in volume 10 per cent. throughout the year. The output of these mills, great as it is, will be no more than it is computed the combined firms can absorb, thus at once effecting very considerable economy on both hands.

Messrs. L. Bergmann and Co. are the principal firm of newspaper and general printers, and possess a splendidly equipped establishment, from whose presses the *Wiener Tagblatt*, the *Deutsche Zeitung* (both publishing morning and evening editions), the *Wiener Allgemeine Zeitung* (the evening paper), and nearly twenty other newspapers are regularly produced, together with a vast amount of general printing.

Messrs. Josef Eberle and Co. are the leading amongst the Music and Lithographic establishments of Vienna, a main feature of the business being the "Eberle" Lithographic Music Paper, and the engraving and printing of music generally, together with the monopoly for playing-card printing. In the latter branch the productions of the firm have reached such excellence that the large imports previously received from Alsace and other places have altogether ceased, every playing-card factory in Austria-Hungary now being supplied by this firm.

Hermann Scheibe's Bookbinding establishment is believed to be the most complete, and the largest and most successful, on the Continent of Europe. The business is carried on in a magnificent factory, which was specially erected for the purpose about a year ago, fitted with every modern appliance, under the personal supervision of Mr. Hermann Scheibe.

Messrs. Theyer and Hardtmuth's name is a household word throughout the Austrian Empire, and in the Wholesale Stationery trade generally. In addition to their show-rooms in the centre of Vienna, the firm also has establishments at Berlin and Pesth.

Victor Angerer's Photographic Establishment is celebrated for the highest description of every class of photographic work. In addition to a large business of General Photographic Publishers, the firm comprises an extensive factory for the preparation of plates and other technical requirements of photography.

J. Biechinger's business consists of the production of Helio and Zinco graphic cliché, or plates, used by printers generally for illustrations and similar purposes. The photographic portion of the work is done by Victor Angerer, and consequently the firm's productions have won a great reputation.

Edward Holzel is the well-known geographical and chart publisher, the business having extensive connections all over Europe. To its educational productions it stands pre-eminent.

Gustav Feitzinger's business consists of the manufacture of account books, a distinct class of business, in which none of the other firms are engaged.

Messrs. Frei and Stieber, manufacturers of coloured and embossed papers, carry on business upon an extensive scale, supplying not only the European market, but also exporting largely to America, India, and the Colonies.

The publishing business of A. Hartleben, of Vienna, Pesth, and Leipsic, enjoys a European reputation, and is one of the largest and most successful on the Continent. Mr. Eugen Marx, the acting partner in Vienna, is the President of the Vienna Publishing Corporation, whilst in 1888 Mr. Adolf Hartleben, the Leipsic partner, was created an hereditary knight by the Emperor Franz Josef of Austria.

The *Wiener Tagblatt*, the morning and evening Vienna newspaper, stands amongst the leading journals of the Continent, and is under the direction of Herr Moritz Szeps, one of the ablest and best known of European journalists.

Except in the case of the Paper Mills, the accounts of all the firms have been submitted to the Company's Auditors, Messrs. Monkhouse, Goddard, and Co.; and one of the members of that firm has personally visited the establishments in Vienna, where the businesses are carried on. As regards the Paper Mills, the books have not been available, in consequence of certain proceedings pending between the heirs of the late proprietors as to the division of the estate; but a substantial profit, representing a large return upon the purchase price, has been secured to the Company by a satisfactory guarantee, covering a period of three years. With reference to their investigation, Messrs. Monkhouse, Goddard, and Co. have furnished the following report:—

28 and 29, St. Swithin's-lane, London, E.C., 20th January, 1890.

To the Directors of the Anglo-Austrian Printing and Publishing Union (Limited).

Gentlemen,—In accordance with instructions, we attended in Vienna, and examined the Books and Accounts of the following businesses proposed to be acquired by your Company, viz.:—Messrs. L. Bergmann and Co., Newspaper and General Printers; Mr. A. Hartleben, Publisher, of Vienna, Pesth, and Leipsic; Messrs. Frei and Stieber, Coloured and Embossed Paper Manufacturers; Messrs. Theyer and Hardtmuth, Manufacturing Stationers; Mr. Hermann Scheibe, Bookbinding Establishment; Messrs. J. Eberle and Co., Music Printers and Lithographers; Mr. Edward Hölzel, Geographical and Chart Publisher; Mr. Victor Angerer, Photographic Establishment; Mr. J. Biecringer, Helio and Zinco-graphic Plate Manufacturer; Mr. Gustav Feitzinger, Account Book Manufacturer; The *Wiener Tagblatt*, Morning and Evening Newspaper; and we visited most of the Factories and Premises in which the various businesses are now being carried on.

Our investigations have been directed towards ascertaining the Profits of the various firms for a complete twelve months' trading, and though it has not been possible to obtain accounts covering precisely the same dates, we have, as far as possible, reduced the profits to the basis of a complete twelve months' trading, and as the result of our investigations we are satisfied that the profits which have been made on the above basis have been sufficient to pay the annual interest at 6 per cent. on £250,000 Debentures and dividend at 8 per cent. on £250,000 Preference Shares, and to leave a large surplus, available for the Ordinary Shares, after providing for management, and without reckoning any savings from amalgamation, and without taking into account the profit from the Paper Mills, as explained in the Prospectus.

We are, Gentlemen, yours faithfully,
MONKHOUSE, GODDARD, and CO.,
Chartered Accountants.

From the above it will be seen that whilst making every allowance for future management and other contingencies, no account has been taken of the important savings which the Directors are satisfied will result from the amalgamation. A very careful calculation under this head has been made, and upon its basis of this item together with the guaranteed profits upon the mills and the surplus profits referred to by the Auditors the Directors have no hesitation in predicting a very large return upon the Ordinary Shares of the Company.

The freehold property, plant, and machinery of the different businesses have been specially valued by Mr. C. Schreiberger, Imperial Sworn Valuer of Vienna, whose reports may be seen at the offices of the Company's Solicitors.

From these it will be seen that with the stock-in-trade, raw material, goods in process of manufacture, &c., irrespective of the copyright of the *Wiener Tagblatt* which the Company will acquire, amount to:—

Freehold property, plant, machinery, &c.	£239,192 0 0
Stock-in-trade, raw material, goods in process of manufacture, &c.	210,800 0 0
	£449,992 0 0

The purchase price for the whole of the freehold properties, plant, machinery, leases, fixtures, fittings, the stock-in-trade included in the purchase, and the goodwill of the businesses, together with the copyright of the *Wiener Tagblatt*, has been fixed by the Vendor at the sum of £600,000, of which the Vendor takes £200,000 in Preference and Ordinary Shares and Debentures in equal proportions, the balance being payable in cash, or cash and Ordinary Shares, at the option of the Directors. This will leave the sum of £150,000 available as working capital, of which for the present it is proposed to issue £100,000, the remaining £50,000 being reserved for future issue, if necessary.

Application will be made in due course for an official quotation upon the London Stock Exchange.

The following Contracts, dated respectively the 21st day of February, 1890, have been entered into:—(1) A Contract made between Horatio Bottomley of the one part, and L. Bergmann and Co. of the other part. (2) A Contract made between Horatio Bottomley of the one part, Joseph Eberle and Co. of the other part. (3) A Contract made between Horatio Bottomley of the one part, and Hermann Scheibe of the other part. (4) A Contract made between Horatio Bottomley of the one part, and Frei and Stieber of the other part. (5) A Contract made between Horatio Bottomley of the one part, and Victor Angerer and J. Blechinger of the other part. (6) A Contract made between Hugo Hölzel of the one part, and Horatio Bottomley of the other part. (7) A Contract made between Gustav Feitzinger of the one part, and Horatio Bottomley of the other part. (8) A Contract made between Horatio Bottomley of the one part, and the firm of "A. Hartleben" of the other part. (9) A Contract made between Horatio Bottomley of the one part, and Moritz Szeps of the other part. (10) An Undertaking, given by Moritz Szeps to Horatio Bottomley, dated the 31st October, 1888. (11) An Agreement dated 21st day of February, 1890, made between Horatio Bottomley of the one part, and the Company of the other part. (12) An Agreement dated the 27th January between Messrs. Theyer and Hardtmuth and Horatio Bottomley. (13) Guarantee by William Fischer dated 2nd December, 1889.

There are also numerous Contracts incidental to the businesses of the various amalgamating firms, as well as for the employment of certain persons as Managers or otherwise as employés of the Company, and with reference to the issue of and guaranteeing subscriptions for the capital, which it is impracticable to specify. Applicants for shares must be deemed to waive the insertion of dates and names of the parties to any such Contracts, and to accept the above statement as notice thereof, and a sufficient compliance with Section 38 of the Companies Act, 1867.

The above Contracts, together with the Memorandum and Articles of Association, Valuations, &c., may be inspected at the offices of the Solicitors of the Company.

The Vendor will provide all the preliminary expenses, and the charges for the formation of the Company, up to and including the first allotment of Shares.

Applications for Shares and Debentures should be made on the form accompanying the Prospectus, and forwarded, together with the amount of the deposit, to the Company's Bankers. If the whole amount applied for by any applicant is not allotted, the surplus of the amount paid on deposit will be appropriated towards the sum due on allotment, and where no Allotment is made the amount will be returned in full.

Prospectuses and Forms of Application may be obtained at the Offices of the Company, or of their Bankers, Brokers, or Solicitors.

21st February, 1890.

IMPROVED AND ECONOMIC COOKERY.

USE

LIEBIG "COMPANY'S" EXTRACT OF BEEF

As Stock for Beef Tea, Soups, Made Dishes, Sauces (Game, Fish, &c.), Aspic or Meat Jelly.

Keeps for any length of time, and is Cheaper and of finer flavour than any other Stock.

FORTY POUNDS OF PRIME LEAN BEEF ARE USED TO MAKE ONE POUND OF EXTRACT OF BEEF.

Cookery Books (indispensable for Ladies), sent free on application to

LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT COMPANY (Limited), 9, FENCHURCH AVENUE, E.C.

Printed and Published by THOMAS HUNT, at the Office, 2, Northumberland-street, Strand, in the Parish of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields.—SATURDAY, February 22, 1890.